INSURANCE.

All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1068.

VOL. XVII NO. 160-- BOMBAY MONDAY JULY 8 1929 ONE ANNA

INSURANCE.

But this can be put into practice only by individuals to help Indian Insurance Companies.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

DEMOCRACY AND INDIA

Warning Signals in Public Life of the Country

PROF. K. T. SHAH'S LECTURE

"If not as a goal but as a means to an end Democratic Federalism is the most desirable form of Government for India", said Prof. K. T. Shah in his inaugural address of the Institute of Political and Social Sciences delivered at the Blavtsky Lodge on Sunday evening under the Presidentship of Mr. M. A. Jinnah.

The Chairman introduced the speaker to the audience and said that no two words had given more trouble to the world than "Democracy and Federalism". In his concluding remarks he emphasised the need of a sympathetic understanding of the claims of minority communities in the future Government of India and said that unless this question was satisfactorily solved no political progress was possible.

PROF. SHAH'S ADDRESS.

In the course of his exhaustive and illuminating address Prof. Shah declared that he had chosen the subject of "Democracy and Federalism in India" not without being conscious of having ventured upon a considerable risk. He had taken the venture upon himself not only because he regarded the subject as amongst the most vital problems of the day with special reference to this country but also because it demanded the greatest possible political craftsmanship. He was speaking only as a student and was open to the charge that he was a theoritician but he would not place a single fact before the meeting which was without foundation.

DEMOCRACY AND MOB RULE.

To understand the subject, he said, it was necessary to define the two words, democracy and federalism. Democracy had been described by one of the most assidious students as a form of Government in which all governing power was vested in the community as a whole and not in any particular sect or section thereof. The definition obviously implied that such a government professing to be a government of an ordered society was not the same thing as "mob rule". It was also not the same thing as unanimous participation of all the people, at all times and in all concerns. That was a physical impossibility. All that such a Government meant was a Government by majority.

NOT AN END IN ITSELF.

Proceeding Prof. Shah argued that since universal agreement on all practical problems might not be feasible it inevitably followed that democratic government was synonymous with majority government, and therein lay perhaps the greatest weakness of democracy. He would say that democracy was not and cannot be an end in itself. It was only a means to an end. The weakness or shortcomings lay in the fact that majorities could be created and handled like armies resulting in injustice to the weak. Thus the problem of the minorities became all the more stressing with the institution of democracy. It might be that the minority would not always remain a minority and that with the shifting of public opinion it might one day become a majority. But democracy inevitably remained a majority rule owing to divergence of opinion, interest and various other reasons.

He cited the example of ancient Greece where alone the doctrine of democracy functioned admirably. This was possible because the population was small and their interests were generally identical. But even here it could not be said that there was true democracy because the lower strata of people, the slaves, were entirely ignored. Applied to big cities and countries like India the problem of democracy became more difficult. They had to consider how far popular sovereignty was a fact and not merely a legal phrase and how they might be able to find out means to guard against possible corruption of this ideal of universal rule.

The speaker continuing said that it was possible to check its misuses sins of commission and omission that democracy was capable of. Experience hitherto obtained in more than one country went a long way to show that mechanisms could be devised to perfect many of the shortcomings and undesirable consequences of democracy. "You have not

Continued on page 8.

LAHORE CONGRESS

Andhra's Choice of President

MAHATMA GANDHI HEADS THE LIST

MADRAS, July 7

At a meeting of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee held this morning names of Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawharalal and Vallabhbhai Patel have been recommended to the presidentship of the Lahore Congress. The meeting also decided to appoint a committee with Mr. Nageswara Rao, Ramdas Pantulu, A. Rnganatha Mudaliar, Swami Venkatachalam Chetty, Govindachari and others as members to carry on an effective prohibition work

Among those present at the meeting included Ramdas Pantulw, Nageswara Rao, A. Ranganatha Mudaliar and Konda Venkattappaya.—Free Press.

EXCITEMENT IN SOFIA

RUMOURED ATTACK ON PREMIER'S CAR

LONDON, July 7.

Sofia.—The announcement of rifle attack on motor car between Kritchim and Phillipopolis exciting the City as it was known that Prime Minister and the Minister of Public Works were motoring from former place for Sofia. It has been ascertained however that Prime Minister entrained at Kritchim direct for Sofia and that Minister of Public Works motored to Phillipopolis during night but that his car passed the scene an hour before the attack.—Reuter.

ROYAL EXILES

Mussolini's Message to Amanullah

CORDIAL WELCOME TO ROME

LONDON, July 6.

Marseilles.—Amanullah Khan and ex-Queen Souriya arrived here and were greeted by the Afghan Charge d'Affaires resident at Paris and other Afghan subjects. Amanullah intends to leave for Rome after spending a few days at Marseilles. He said that he had received a telegram from the Italian Court and Mussolini assuming him of a cordial welcome.—Reuter.

GARDEZ REFUSES TO SUPPORT NADIRKHAN

DEPUTATION RETURNS UNSUCCESSFUL

PESHAWAR, July 6.

The latest report shows that Gardez is in possession jointly of Gad rans, Mangais, Saaki and Suleman Khels. Nadir Khan recently sent a deputation under the leadership of Malik Wazir to win the favour of the occupants of Gardez but he returned unsuccessful. No officer or lashkar of Habibullah is at present at Gardez. Nadir Khan and Shah Wali Khan are stil in Alikhel cantonment in the Hariob Jaji country. Ghousuddin has joined Nadir Khan and sent his family to Ali Khel apprehensive of an attack from Habibullah's men from Lohgarh. Shah Mohamed is reported to be in Kasim Khel in the Jaji country collecting a lashkar of Tata Khels, Ahmedzais and Jajis.—A. P.

LAHORE "CONSPIRACY"

An Approver's Information

SEVERAL FRESH ARRESTS

LAHORE, July 7.

Mr. Manmohan Mukerjee, recently arrested at Bettiah in Champaran District, in connection with Lahore "Conspiracy" case is reported to have turned approver.

He made a statement before the police that he along with nine others raided the house of a Hindu Zamindar in Bettiah and took away ornaments, jewellery and cash.

On receipt of information a C.I.D. arrested several including Kamalnath Trivedi, another accused in the Lahore "Conspiracy" case and recovered two pistols and one revolver.—Free Press.

IDENTIFICATION PARADE

LAHORE, July 7.

Fourteen persons were brought from Agra for identification parade with regard to six persons now in Borstal Jail. They are reported not being able to identify any. Mr. Jatin Das objected to such identification without any Bengalis of his type being mixed up. But his objection was unheeded.

BEHIND PRISON BARS

Prisoner Loses Consciousness

BARISAL, July 6.

Great anxiety is felt for Satindranath Sen, who is on hunger strike, which has reached the 45th day. He is reported to have lost consciousness twice. Although forced feeding was attempted, it had to be given up for fear of heart failure.

Mr. Sen is further reported to have lost 30 lbs. of weight.

Twelve other under-trial prisoners who also are on hunger strike which has lasted for more than a week, are reported to be extremely weak.

Telegrams have been sent by Sjt. Sen Gupta, Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose, Basanti Devi and other friends of Satindranath Sen to take food in the country's interests.

No interviews are allowed with prisoners.—Free Press.

STRIKERS CLASH WITH POLICE

Police Officers At Private Meeting

UGLY DEVELOPMENTS AVERTED

Ugly developments, which perhaps would have led to serious fighting were averted at Kalachowki on Sunday afternoon by the Girni Kamgar Union leaders who were successful in dissuading the strikers from attacking the policemen who insisted on staying at a private meeting convened in Rangari Chawl.

For some days past the G. K. Union in view of Police Commissioner's ban on public meetings and the promulgamation of the curfew order has been holding meetings in Parel and mill area in private houses or chawls. On Saturday two C. I. D. shorthand reporters appeared at one of these meetings but they were asked to go away by the Union officials on the ground that the meetings were not public. They retired from the meeting, but managed to watch the proceedings from a neighbouring place.

POLICEMEN AT PRIVATE MEETING.

On Sunday afternoon a meeting of the textile strikers was called in Rangari Chawl, Kalachowki. The C. I. D. reporters were again present. In addition to the reporters there were two other police officers a European Sergeant in uniform and Sub-Inspector Desai in plain clothes. The presence of the police was resented by the strikers who called upon the President Mr. G. L. Kandalkar, to order the policemen to retire.

Mr. Kandalkar before opening the proceedings of the meeting, it is alleged asked the police reporters and the policemen to leave the meeting. The reporters left the place but it is alleged Sub-Inspector Desai and the Sergeant did not leave the premises.

"ORDER THEM OUT."

The strikers persisted in their demand that they would not allow the meeting to proceed unless policemen from their midst were removed. At this Mr. Deshpande and Mr. Ranadive approached the Sub-Inspector and the Sergeant to leave the premises. The Sub-Inspector, it is alleged, refused to budge and maintained that he had a right to remain there. In the meanwhile Inspector Dere appeared on the scene and it is alleged asked Sub-Inspector Desai not to take any notes. After some further arguments with the leaders Inspector Dere, Sub-Inspector Desai and the Sergeant left the meeting.

LEADERS ROUGHLY HANDLED.

But very soon after it is alleged, Sub-Inspector Desai attempted to enter the meeting but his entrance was barricaded by volunteers. As some hot words were exchanged between the volunteers and Sub-Inspector Mr. Deshpande went to request Mr. Desai to leave the place when it is alleged the Sub-Inspector roughly handled him. When Mr. Ranadive went to his resene he too, it is alleged, was roughly handled by the Sub-Inspector. At this strikers made a rush on the police officers. Brickbats were hurled at the police and complete confusion reigned in the meeting. Messrs. Ranadive and Deshpande tried to pacify the crowd. In the meanwhile Sub-Inspector Desai was hit by a stone but at the intervention of Mr. Ranadive the mob was kept back. Inspector Dere and a posse of policemen arrived on the scene. The police officers and the labour leaders then marched to Byculla Police Station where it is stated the Labour leaders have lodged a formal complaint of assault against the Sub-Inspector.

Both the Labour leaders and Sub-Inspector were treated at J. J. Hospital for injuries.

OUTRAGE ON INDIA'S HONOUR

Pt. Motilal's Retort to Premier Macdonald

NO DOOR WILL REOPEN TO SIMON

ALLAHABAD, July 6.

Interviewed by a Press representative on Mr. MacDonald's statement with regard to India in the course of his speech during the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the Throne, Pandit Motilal Nehru said:—

"Mr. MacDonald's speech adds insult to injury. The Labour Party, having before they came into power, committed themselves to the appointment of the Simon Commission, were not expected to have the courage to confess their mistake and begin on a clean slate. But apart from taking part in the high-handed policy of forcing the Commission on India against her will, Mr. MacDonald must be presumed to be well aware of the humiliation to which the country was subjected by brutal assaults on peaceful demonstrators which included some of its highly respected citizens. After this, to talk of the situation created by the Commission, as one that is going to bring 'peace, happiness, and dignity to India', is nothing short of an outrage on India's sense of honour. The true reason why India was not mentioned in the speech from the Throne, given by Mr. MacDonald, is that 'exploration is still proceeding'. Whether this exploration is the investigation on which the Simon Commission is engaged or some new process started by Mr. MacDonald, nothing can now avail to induce 'representatives of Indian opinion to reopen the doors of their minds' to the Simon Commission. Mr. MacDonald's speech has been assessed at its true value by the Congress Working Committee. It only remains for the All-India Congress Committee to give the order 'hands off' and there will be no more speculation about the matter so far at least as the Congress is concerned."—A. P.

ANDHRA FOR STIFFENING OF CONGRESS PROGRAMME

Provincial Conference Approves Delhi Resolution

LET US HAVE DONE WITH "WALK-INS" AND "WALK-OUTS"

MADRAS, July 7.

The Andhra Provincial Congress Committee reassembled in the afternoon, Mr. V. Ramdas presiding owing to Mr. Prakasan's absence. The Committee adopted a resolution approving of the All-India Working Committee resolution passed at Delhi and also recommending to the All-India Congress Committee meeting to be held at Allahabad to frame the programme which will have nothing to do with the legislatures.

A counter resolution moved by Mr. Anjaneyulu, Swarajist M.L.C., and supported by Swami Venkatachalam Chetty, ex-leader, Council Congress Party requested the All-India Congress Committee not to accept the Working Committee resolution.

The mover of the counter resolution held that work both within and without essential.

Mr. Konda Venkatapayya, the Andhra leader, said that he could not approve of the Working Committee Resolution unless it is intended as a preliminary step to the revival of Non-Cooperation. He was not in favour of walking-ins and walking-outs and the expression of resentment towards the British Government. He wanted the revival of Non-Cooperation including boycott of councils by the special session of the Congress.—Free Press.

UNKNOWN WOMAN KISSES PREMIER!

Labour Has Begun to Fulfil Election Pledges

MR. MACDONALD IN DURHAM

LONDON, July 6.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald had an enthusiastic reception at Durham. On the conclusion of his speech a woman flung her arms round his neck and kissed him.

Mr. MacDonald said that the Government had already begun to fulfil the election pledges regarding attempts to establish peace. They were not going to stick until they had succeeded in the Anglo-American agreement which they had taken in hand. They would not remain isolated. They would bring in Japan, France, italy and all nations.—Reuter.

LONDON IS THE BEST VENUE

BRITISH REPLY TO FRENCH NOTE

LONDON, July 6.

In reply to the French Note regarding the meeting of the Reparations Conference to implement the recent Owen-Young scheme, Britain has repeated the view-point that London is the best and most convenient venue for the Conference, which, it is hoped, will be held as early as possible.—Reuter.

FRENCH WAR DEBTS

GOVT.'S PERPLEXING POSITION

LONDON, July 6.

Paris.—Widespread relief is felt at the Government having weathered the dangerous cape in the Chamber by the withdrawal of the motion embarassing for Government, relating to the debts settlement Nevertheless, the continuance of the perplexing situation is illustrated by the Foreign Affairs Committee asking that ratification of the agreements should be accompanied by reservations making the payment of debts dependent on Germany's Reparations payments, which the United States will inevitably reject.

The Cabinet to-day decided to oppose such a suggestion, at the forthcoming debate in the Chamber, which the Government is anxious, should begin as early as possible.—Reuter.

WIMBLEDON TENNIS

Final Matches in Doubles Fixtures

LONDON, July 6.

In the Final of Women's Doubles in the All-England Lawn Tennis Championships at Wimbledon to-day Mrs. Watson and Mrs. Mitchell (Holders) beat Mrs. Covell and Mrs. Shepherd Barron 6/4, 8/6.—Reuter.

MIXED DOUBLES.

In the Final of Mixed Doubles in the All-England Lawn Tennis Championships at Wimbledon to-day Hunter and Miss Helen Wills beat Collins and Miss Joan Fry 6/1, 6/4.—Reuter.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

In the final of men's doubles in the All-England Lawn Tennis Championships at Wimbledon to-day. Allison and Van-ryn beat Gregory and Collins 6/4, 5/7, 6/2, 10/12, 6/4.—Reuter.

WOMAN'S DEATH FROM BURNS

HUSBAND'S BROTHER AND NEPHEW IMPLICATED

CALCUTTA, July 6.

"Death was caused by shock from extensive burns which were not self-inflicted", was the opinion of the Coroner who held an inquest concerning the death of a Hindu widow aged 25.

It is stated that the woman with extensive burns was admitted to the Medical College hospital where she made a statement to the Doctor alleging that she had been forced into a room by her husband's brother and his nephew, who poured kerosine oil and spirit on her cloth and set fire to it, their motive being to get a share of her property.

In giving evidence the accused stated that some of her love letters were intercepted and she coming to know of it, committed suicide.—Free Press.

HALF-HOUR SERVICE AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY

Representative Congregation

THEIR MAJESTIES ATTEND THANKSGIVING

LONDON, July 7.

Half an hour before the Service of Thanksgiving for His Majesty's recovery was due to commence at Westminster Abbey, the only vacant seats were Their Majesties' crimson and gold chairs to the righthand of Altar. Ques had begun to form even before the mid-night and dense masses of people unable to enter the Abbey awaited. Their Majesties outside in the cold and overcast weather.

The congregation was most representative of Britain, Dominions and foreign countries.

The King looked very fit. He was in black overcoat and was wearing white cornation. The Queen was in pale-blue costume.

THE SERVICE.

The Service which was severely simple and was most impressive included prayer of the British Empire, that all parts of the Earth may be drawn together in true fellowship. Their Majesties were very much affected as after roll of drums shaking the building, the great congregation sang the National anthem. Tremendous ovation was given to Their Majesties when, emerging in now bright sunlight, they returned to Palace.—Reuter.

Thanksgiving Services all over India

SIMLA, July 7.

Telegrams have been received from all over India reporting that Thanksgiving services have been held in all centres, for the recovery of His Majesty the King-Emperor from his recent illness. H. E. the Viceroy and acting Governor-General attended the service at Christ Church, Simla, and on the conclusion of the Service, said: "God. Save the King, God save the Realm, God, give us thankful hearts". The Congregation responded with the first verse of the National Anthem.—A. P.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE AT CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA July 7

Special thanksgiving service was held at Calcutta this morning His Excellency the Governor and Lady Jackson attending the service at St. Pauls Cathedral. Marwari and Parsi communities also held service.—Free Press.

Calcutta July 7—Calcutta paid a tribute to Pandit Gopabanlhudas at the anniversary meeting at Halliday Park. Mr. Inalkanti Bose presiding said what Orrissa is to-day is the work of Gopabandhu. Non-cooperation in Orissa would not have been possible if there were no Gopabandhu.—Free Press.

PODNUR July 7

At 14 hours on 6th, line between Nallayi and Pudukad on Shoranur Ernakulam Section breached owing to heavy rain. Transhipment is impossible for 3 days at least.—Free Press.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

—:o:—

Preference to Conservative Purchase

MESSRS. NEWALL & CLAYTON'S VIEWS

Liverpool, June 18.

The daily range of fluctuations in the October position during the past week has been as follows:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
Tuesday, June 11	9.90	9.84
Wednesday, June 12	9.87	9.79
Thursday, June 13	10.01	9.90
Friday, June 14	10.02	9.97
Saturday, June 15	9.93	9.90
Monday, June 17	9.87	9.83
To-day's price.	A year ago.	
Oct. 9.93	Oct. 10.80	

Developments in the Cotton situation during the past week have been of a neutral character, and in consequence the market has been a lifeless affair, with very limited price fluctuations.

Weather reports from the Belt have improved considerably. Warm, dry weather has predominated for some days and the crop is now making its usual June improvement. Farmers have been able to progress rapidly with cultivation and chopping, and our correspondents generally consider the outlook about up to normal. Garside, however, cables to-day that the long decline in the condition of the crop since April was only checked in the middle of last week, and there has been no net gain so far this month, although the crop usually improves two per cent. in June. The present condition is estimated at 70 against a ten-year average of 73.

The Government weevil report, issued last Friday, confirmed heavy weevil emergence in Texas, Louisiana and the Carolinas, and moderate elsewhere in the Belt. Infestation this year is undoubtedly serious, but the activity of this pest depends considerably on the weather conditions during the summer months. Weevils can only multiply rapidly in cool, cloudy weather as hot, clear sunshine destroys most of the eggs laid in the bolls by the earlier generations.

American mill consumption of all growths during May was given as 663,000 bales, which is the largest on record for that month, and points to a season's total slightly over 7,000,000 bales against 6,834,000 bales. The heavy output of goods consequent upon this high rate of consumption has run ahead of the demand, and considerable curtailment of mill activity in July, August and September is expected to enable spinners and manufacturers to reduce stocks. Manchester and Continental trade reports continue mostly unfavourable, but at this time of the year spinners and manufacturers generally reduce operations on account of the uncertainties of the new crop outlook.

Indicated world consumption of American Cotton this season points to a total of between 15 and 15-1/4 million bales, leaving a carry-over at the end of July of about 4-1/4 million bales, around 2-1/4 million bales of which will probaly be in the U. S. A. This compares with a carry-over of 5,121,000 bales in July, 1928, and 7,794,000 bales in July, 1927. If the carry-over this year proves to be 4-1/4 million bales, a crop of 16,350,000 bales will be required to give a total available supply next season equal to that of this season, and a crop of about 19,300,000 bales to give a total available supply equal to that of 1926-27.

Until a more definite idea of new crop prospects can be obtained, a decided stand on either side of the market seems inadvisable, but, in our opinion, bullish possibilities predominate during the critical growing season, and our preference is for conservative purchases on recessions towards the 9-3/4d. level.

TRADE REPORTS.

Manchester:—The demand from abroad for Lancashire goods has been disappointing during the past week and producers have complained loudly of the poor offtake. The cloth demand for India has been easily satisfied, and very little business has been done with China. American and Egyptian yarns have been pressed for sale at irregular rates.

Germany:—Cloth buying below present curtailed output.

Japan:—High mill activity maintained.

America:—Mills continue to run at high rate in effort to hold down costs, although they have lost ground rapidly on unfilled cloth orders and margins. A sharp curtailment in operations is planned for the Autumn months, but a prolonged depression is not probable unless general business declines.

STATISTICS.

The quantity of Cotton brought into sight last week is given as 81,000 bales, against 72,000 bales at the same time last year. The visible supply of Cotton for the world shows a decrease of 189,000 bales against a decrease of 164,000 bales at the same time last year. Of American there is a decrease of 153,000 bales against a decrease of 193,000 bales last year. The world's spinners' takings are given as 249,000 bales against 265,000 bales at the same time last year.

The quantity of Cotton cloth and yarn exported from Liverpool during the week ending 14th June, 1929, is given as follows:—Cloth 55,345,000 square yards; Yarn 298,000 lbs.

TO-DAY'S AMERICAN COTTON ACREAGE REPORT

Advance Estimates

AVERAGE 4 TO 5 PERCENT INCREASE

To-night between 9.40 p.m. and 10 p.m. the U. S. A. Governments' Acreage report showing area under cotton cultivation and planted upto 1st July will be received here. This estimate is keenly awaited by cotton traders as generally the Bureau Reports administer violent fluctuations in cotton prices. Following are the advance estimates of various authorities ranging from 1.5 per cent to 5.5 per cent increase in cultivation. It appears that the mean average of these figures namely 4 to 5 per cent increase is popular and if such a figure is confirmed, we do not anticipate any important price swing. However, if the report is bearish causing sharp decline in prices, it would be advisible to buy scale down. Last year at this time Bureau's report proved to be the largest than all advance estimates:

	1929	1928
	P. C. increase	P C increase
Norden & Co.	1.5	4.0
Clement Curtis	4.0	—
J W Jay & Co	3.3	5.0
Miss. Giles	3.3	2.0
Fossick's Bureau	3.4	5.9
Southern Cotton	1.9	3.0
Garside Service	5.5	8.1
Procter & Gamble	4.0	8 to 9
Financial Chronicle Total	48,888,000	—
Cocharan Bureau Total	48,796,000	—
Bureau's Estimate	?	11.4

The New York Market will remain closed for 20 minutes between 11-55 a. m. and 12'15 p.m. as the report will be issued at 12 Noon,

The Liverpool Market will remain closed for 20 minutes between 4-55 p.m. and 5-15 pm.

The Bombay Market will re-open to-day at 10 p.m.—for forward Business.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 6.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-3/4 per cent.

Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 4-1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 5-3/8 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 5-5/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-1/4 per cent.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 6.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta:—

July-Sept., per cwt., 11|4-1|2.

Oct.-Dec., per cwt., 11|6.

C. & F. Bombay:—

July-Sept., per cwt., 11|5-3|4.

C. & F. Karachi:—

July-Sept., per cwt., 11|6-1|4.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, July 6.

Demand Bills 484.31

NEW YORK SUGAR MARKET

No Hope of Material Improvement

—:o:—

ENORMOUS POTENTIAL CONSUMPTION

In the following weekly commodity review dated New York 6th June, Messrs. J. S. Bache and Co., state that there seems to be nothing in sight at the moment to justify hopes or material improvement in the near future—The report reads as under:—

Contrary to hopes expressed in some quarters that the market was entitled to at least technical recovery after such a prolonged decline, prices have continued to decline. July contracts have dropped below the "All-Time Low" established by the May delivery and raw sugar broke through the 13/4c level predicted by the bears, selling at the lowest price recorded sine. 1902. Still, as we pointed out two weeks ago there seems to be nothing in sight at the moment to justify hopes of material improvement in the near future, aside from the purely speculative theory that, after falling to such unprecedentedly low levels, prices seem to be more likely to recover than to fall still further. Those who continue optimistic regarding the possibility of an early reversal of the market's trend still call attention to the steadily nearing approach of our heaviest consuming season and the termination of Cuba's producing season. However, it cannot be denied that thus far consumption has been disappointing, while the closing down of nearly all of Cuba's mills has failed to cause any improvement in the statistical position. There is still too much sugar in sight to justify expectations of higher prices for some time to come.

Latest developments regarding the new tariff have contributed to the general depression, the discouragement caused by predictions that final action by the Senate might be delayed for several months being augmented by claims that President Hoover would veto the bill if presentatd to him in its present form on the ground that many of the proposed increases in duties are not in line with his publicly expressed advocacy of "moderate revisions." This quite positive indication that the proposed material increase in the sugar duties will never be enacted was undoubtedly mainly responsible for the heavy unloading of future contracts by many who had bought on early tariff prospects. No doubt it will also lead to much heavier selling of actual sugars by our insular producers, many of whom have been withholding their offeringsg, hoping to benefit by higher "protection."

As far as the more distant future is concerned there still seems to be some justification for the claim that prices cannot be expected to remain on such a remarkably low plane indefinitely. It is true that a continuation of the depressing statistical situation may serve to keep the "spot" position low for some months to come and that this will have a sentimental effect on the far distant positions, but at their present levels the latter appear to discount future conditions. In our opinion the chances are that the world's sugar situation will have improved to a material extent before the early 1930 contracts mature.

The new crop area in Europe is slightly larger than last year's and conditions as a rule are fairly satisfactory, but the crop is two weeks late, and hence may be more than usually susceptible to unfavourable conditions between now and harvest. Indeed, the possibility of serious crop damage in any of the large producing regions is always in the background as a potential factor to cause a radical change in the world's situation. Owing to prolonged dry weather the new crop outlook is decidedly dubious in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines; and in the first -named there seems to be ample ground for the belief that the 1930 yield will show a marked decrease. Present prices are certainly not conducive to increasing production, but on the other hand, might reasonably be expected to stimulate consumption and accumulation. It is interesting to note that world's consumption since Sept. 1 shows an increase of 8.3 per cent over last year, according to the Bureu of Business Research of N.Y. University. Willett & Gray publish figures showing that, while world's consumption decreased from 25,004,712 long tons in 1926 to 22,967,701 tons in 1927, it increased to 24,313,773, tons in 1928, and it seems inevitable that there will be another substantiad increase this year. That very important distributing channels remain to be developed in countries of vast population where cost is an important fact is indicated by an article recently published by the Czarnikow-Rionda Co. After giving the per capita annual consumption in Japan as 27 lbs., India 25 lbs., China 5lbs., and Siam 18lbs. the article continues: "Considering the great population of China, estimated at more than 400,000,000, the potential sugar consumption is enormous. If this could be built up to the level of Japan and India, and increase of say 20 lbs. per capita, the additional sugar required would be 3,500,000 tons. China has been shown to present great opportunities, especially since the abolition of interstate transit taxes."

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 6.

October	18.31	—.01
December	18.52	Unchanged.
January	18.46	—.06
March	18.59	Unchanged.
May	18.60	—.07
Middling Spot.	18.35	Unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 6.

July	18.10
October	18.16
Middling Spot	18.39

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 6.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	10,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	5,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 6.

Scinde, Fully Good	6.10	—.15
Scinde, Fine	6.35	—.15
Scinde, Superfine	6.60	—.15
Bengal, Good	5.85	—.15
Bengal, Fully Good	6.10	—.15
Bengal, Fine	6.35	—.15
Oomra, Good	6.90	—.15
Oomra, Fully Good	7.20	—.15
Oomra, Fine	7.50	—.15
Broach, Fully Good	8.20	—.15
Broach, Fine	8.45	—.15
Broach, Superfine	8.70	—.15

EGYPTIANS COTTON.

Liverpool, July 6.

July	15.28	—.07
October	15.40	—.17
November	15.40	—.17
January	15.67	—.08
March	15.83	—.08
May	16.07	—.08
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	16.10	—.20

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 6.

Silver:—Market is quietly steady.

Spot	24-3|16
Forward	24-3|16

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 6.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11-1|2.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, July 6.

T.T. Berlin on London	Closed.
T.T. Amsterdam on London	Closed.
T.T. Brussels on London	34.91
T.T. Madrid on London	33.61
T.T. Milan on London	Closed.
T.T. Berne on London	25.21
T.T. Paris on London	123.96
T.T. London on Prague	163.78

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 6.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb., Spot, Sellers 11-1|2d.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 6.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Ton:—

Shipment Sellers July-Aug. £8-7-6.

Castorseed, Bombay, Ton:—

Shipment Sellers July-Aug. £17-5-0.

Rapeseed, Toria, Ton:—

Shipment Sellers July-Aug. £18-15-0.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, July 6.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality), Spot Closed.

LINSEED OIL.

London, July 6.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.:—

Delivery Sellers July-Aug. 29|9.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.:—

Delivery Paid Sept.-Dec. 29|6.

WHEAT LONDON MARKET.

London, July 6.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb.

Cargoes:—

Shipment seller July 44|1-1|2.

Barletta Russo, per 63-1|2 lb.

Cargoes:—

Shipment Sellers July-Aug. 44|3.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels:—

Afloat Value 46|3.

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels:—

Not quoted.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 6.

	Opening.	Closing.	
July	9.74	9.73	—.07
August		9.71	—.08
September		9.68	—.08
October	9.66	9.65	—.08
November		9.63	—.08
December		9.66	—.08
January	9.68	9.66	—.08
February		9.66	—.08
March	9.72	9.70	—.08
April		9.70	—.09
May	9.73	9.71	—.08
June		9.70	—.09
July		9.69	—.09
Middling Spot		10.15	—.13

WEEKLY SHARE MARKET

—:o:—

The following is the weekly circular issued by Messrs. Lewis and Jones dated the 4th instant:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The New Loans are now quoted at four annas discount. The Government security market is dull and quiet, with very little business passing. 4 per cent. 1960-70's were done at Rs. 79-8 and 4-1|2 per cent. 1955-60 at Rs. 90, 5 per cent. 1945-55 appears to be in short supply. In view of the possibility of increased taxation next year, preference is now being given to tax-free issues.

Government have contracted the currency to the extent of Rs. 4 crores against Sterling Securities.

COTTON MILLS.

Mill shares were firm on bears covering on the last day of the July settlement, but the undertone has since weakened.

Gokaks changed hands at Rs. 126-1|4, Kastoorchands have improved to Rs. 9-3|4, and Model Mills are enquired for at Rs. 87. There are still sellers of Sholapurs and Morarjis at Rs. 2,450 and Rs. 785 respectively.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The volume of business transacted has been poor:—

Banks:—Imperials are steady at Rs. 1427-1|2 and Rs. 347-1|2. Bank of Indias after touching Rs. 99-1|2 have recovered to Rs. 100. Profits for the half-year are almost maintained, and dividend is unchanged at 10 per cent. Centrals have improved to Rs. 18-10, and Barodas are steady at Rs. 78 1|4. Baroda's profits for the half-year show little change, but dividend is 10 per cent. as against 12 per cent. Easterns are Rs. 88-1|2.

Railways:—Ahmedabad Prantej have improved to Rs. 770, whilst Taptis continue in demand at Rs. 647-1|2. Central Provinces were one at Rs. 94, Guzerats at Rs. 77 and a fair number of Amritsar Pattis at Rs. 116. Generally little interest has been taken in railways.

Cements are dull. Indians fell to Rs. 230 on long liquidation, closing at Rs. 236-1|4. Punjabs were done as low as Rs. 10-3|4. Katnis, Gwaliors and Unitedş are more or less unchanged. Buyers of Shahabads at Rs. 148 3|4 C. D. cannot get on. Bundis are a quiet spot at Rs. 17-12. Electric Supply issues are steady. Karachis are Rs. 160 C.D. with sellers scarce. Ahmedabads changed hands at Rs. 133-3|4 and Surats at Rst 125. Surat New are Rs. 68-12 with no shares offering.

Trams:—After touching Rs. 128-12 are better at Rs. 131-1|4. The Prefs. are in demand at Rs. 64-8.

Telephones are quiet and unchanged at Rs. 53, with the debentures quoted at Rs. 56-14.

Bombay Steams were sold down to Rs. 167-1|2, the lowest rate this year, closing at Rs. 176-14.

Bombay Burmahs after touching Rs. 710 and Rs. 267-8, close steadier at Rs. 726-4 and Rs. 275.

Indian Bleachings have been steadily bought for investment, and record improvement at Rs. 136-4.

Hydro Electrics:—Hydro Ord. shew marked improvement, finishing the week at Rs. 1057-8. The Prefs. have moved to Rs. 1045 and continue scarce. Andhra Valley Ord. are again lower at Rs. 525, whilst Power Ord. have eased to Rs. 405. Power Prefs. are steady at Rs. 965.

Tata Iron and Steel shares have been subject to severe selling pressure. The Ord. and deferred after touching Rs 45 and Rs. 141.4 close at Rs. 49-1|2 and Rs. 155 respectively. The 2nd Prefs. were marked down from Rs. 73 to Rs. 69, closing at Rs. 70-1|2.

Manganese issues are a very narrow market. C. I. M.'s are Rs. 7 and Shivrajpurs Rs. 19-4.

Alcocks recovered from a low level of Rs. 260 to Rs. 292-1|2 closing Rs. 287-1|2.

Insurance:—New Indias weakened to Rs. 19-14, but are now better at Rs. 20-2 buyers.

Indian Broadcasting were placed at Rs. 3-6, thanks to an optimist.

Rubber:—London Stocks were lowered by 135 tons in the week ended June 29, leaving the surplus at 30,982 tons.

Little change has taken place in the price of the commodity.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, July 5.

Messrs Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special telegram from Colombo, to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest Prices Rs.
Bukit Darah Rubber	20
Cavunal Rub. & Tea	13
Ceylon Planters	23
Ceylon Rubber	47-8
Clunes Estates	22
Cochin Rubber	34
Eila Tea	175
Estates Co. of Uva	32-8
Fairlawn Estate	39
Frocester Estates	65
Hatbawe Rubber	13
Honiton Rubber	9-8
Horawala Rubber	45
Indo-Malay Estates	19
Jambulande T. & Rub.	13-8
Jebong Rubber	14-8
Kalutara Company	32
Kalutara Rubber	18-8
Kelani Valley Rub.	30
Langat River	23
Lanka Rubber	60
Landsdowne Rubber	190
Maha Uva Estates	54-8
Meall Mor Estates	24-8
Mirishena Rubber	40
Narangoda Rubber	25
Neuchatel Estates	40
North-Western Rub.	18-8
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	24-8
Rubber Growers'	31
Saffragam T. & Rub.	210
Talgaswella Tea	50
Torrington Tea	24
Udabage Tea	65
Udapolla Rubber	21
Ullswater Rubber	12
Vogan Tea	44
Warriapolla Estate	27

Remark:—Rubber:—Spot Colombo-Re. 0.53¼ Cents.

Dinshaw M. Dastoor & Co

The Original and Leading Firm of

Occulists & Opticians

71, Esplanade Road,

Opp. The Bombay Club,

Fort, BOMBAY.

Up-country orders carefully and promptly executed.

100,000 CLIENTS

Wonders of Psychic Power

and miracles of Astrology by Prof. PRA KASA RAO, Premier Astrologer of India, Mr Bhimji K. Chotai, Sub-Engineer, P.W.D. Sub Divisional Offices, (Kathiawar) Una writes. 20th October, 1928—"I have tried many Astrologers, both natives and Europeans, but I have found your work as the best of all." Full Annual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delination of life and character Re. 1, Five years' Life Reading Re. 2-8-0. Postage extra. State time and date of birth or note the time of writing the letter.

Apply to:—KALLINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, VIZIANAGRAM CITY.

THE Bombay Life ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Established in India 1908)

It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insering your life elsewhere.

Excellent prospects to Agents:

For particulars please write to:—

J. I. MEHTA, Manager.

73-75, Apollo St., Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—8 DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS for Bombay Presidency on Rs. 100 monthly. Apply for terms immediately to:—TATA, Suryaprakasarao, Organiser, Vizianagram City.
A R1727

WANTED—By a Life Insurance Company, Men of position and influence to work as Agents on Salary ranging from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 per mensem, plus Motor Allowance, etc. Persons capable of introducing personal business need only apply to Box No. 2316 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 32484

WANTED—A PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH for the Hindu College, Delhi. Good starting salary to a First Class man with some teaching expedience. Knowledge of Hindi and Urdu is essential. The post is graded and there is a Provident Fund. The selected candidate will have to join on 14th October, 1929. Applications with copies of testimonials, statement of qualifications, age, teaching experience and minimum salary requred should reach the PRINCIPAL on or before 31st July, 1929.
A 32481

WANTED—ADDRESS COLLECTORS for every Town. Fixed monthly salary over Rs. 50/-. Rail and conveyance charges with Batta. Apply J. C. Post Box 33, Rangoon
A R1724

WANTED—A Gujarati B.A. B.T or S.T.C. for a Local High School, also a Commerce Teacher, knowing short hand and Typewriting. Apply Box. No. 2315 Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1722

WANTED—GRADUATES and LL.B's for Tutorship, Secretaryship and work in Office. Apply sharp with lowest salary desired and with all copies of certificates and testimonials to Box No. 2316 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 32476

WANTED—For a Boarding School, a competent, experienced and honest Gujarati ACCOUNTANT, English knowing preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Apply stating qualifications to Box No. 2313 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A R1815

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LIMITED.

Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta.

Premier and Largest Indian Hotel.

Best arrangements. Home comforts. Family suits available.

Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3.

Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

LOAN.

16000 LOAN without interest for 10 years granted. New applicant's enlistment continued as per concession rate till 28th July, 1929. Next date granting loan fixed 31st July 1929. Ask list of Loans granted and rules. THE BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD., Bombay 2.
L 32473

PROFESSIONS.

TELL—TELL FORTUNES, see in Crystal coming events see your future wife, husband, in 3 lessons Rs. 5 full course.—Prof. Mayo, 70, Homji Street, Fort.
P

MATRIMONIAL

WANTED.—Grown-up accomplished girl of any caste, virgin or widow, to marry well-to-do Kanara Saraswat youth, aged 29. Reply sharp to Box No. 2317, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
M R1729

EDUCATIONAL.

INDIAN WIRELESS COLLEGE
Incorporated with the
INDIAN RADIO RESEARCH INSTITUTE,
52|1|1, College Street, CALCUTTA.

Trains and qualifies candidates for employment as Wireless attendants, Operators and Engineers for GOVERNMENT, MARINE, AIRCRAFT AND BROADCASTING STATIONS

FULL RADIO TRAINING IN

All departments including building up and maintenance of high power set and stations.

Through Correspondence or class room lecture and demonstration.

For Prospectus and admission, apply to the PRINCIPAL.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

EXPERIENCED Europe returned Business Representative, going to exhibit Indian commodities at the Leipzig Fair. Prospective manufacturers and business men willing to push their articles may correspond with: F. DOCTOR & CO., Shankar Tekri, Baroda.
T R1731

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention

YUSUF BUILDING,

Dhurongate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21934

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column, Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 58-0-
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions, are required to attend at the High Court on MONDAY, the 8th July, 1929, at 11 a.m. (S. T.).

Gentlemen of the Special Jury, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions, are required to attend at the High Court on TUESDAY, the 9th July, 1929, at 11 a.m. (S. T.).

REGINALD SPENCE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 6th July, 1929.
32491

FOR SALE.

MULE of Taylor Land and Co.'s Make (Stalybridge 1923). Spindles 580, Gauge 1.3|4", Brand New. For Spinning low Counts. Apply to AGENTS, NANDLAL BHANDARI MILLS, Indore, C. I.
32493

TENDERS

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY,

(Incorporated in England.)

—:o:—

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of coal ashes on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, Broad Gauge Sections and Branches, and will be received in the Agent's Office, Church Gate, Bombay, up to 1-0 p.m. (S. T.) on Monday, the 22nd July, 1929.

Forms of Tender can be obtained from the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 per each form. Earnest money amounting to Rs. 1,500 in cash must be deposited with the Treasurer, B. G. System, Chief Auditor's Office, Bombay, by each Tenderer and the receipt obtained for the same should be attached to the Tender before submission to the Agent, otherwise it will not be considered.

(N.B.—Currency Notes should not be sent with the Tender.)

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender and reserves the right to accept any Tender in part or whole.

(Sd.) J. E. JACKSON,
Agent.

Church Gate,
2nd July, 1929.
32474

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, QUETTA CITY

Firm P. S. KATYAL & SONS, through Harnam Singh, S|o S. Pohoo Singh, Partner and Proprietor, The Curzon Press, Quetta ..... Plaintiff.

versus

The PROPRIETORS, The Great Victoria Carnival, and Mr. F. G. WENN, Manager, The Carnival now at Bombay ..... Defendant.

CLAIM FOR RS. 398-3-6.

IN the above case Defendant cannot be served in the ordinary way, the case has been fixed for 25th July, 1929, at 11 a.m., and if the Defendant does not appear on that date the proceedings will be exparte against him.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Court this 2nd day of July, 1929.

EXTRA ASST. COMMISSIONER,
Quetta.
32492

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 p.m.

The Latest METRO-GOLDWYN MAYER PICTURE

MARION DAVIES IN THE PATSY

A Comedy Drama of the revolt of Pa—the subjugation of Ma and the victory of Sis.

Also the Rollicking M.-G.-M. Two Part Comedy "BLOW TO BLOW."

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

THE CHARLATAN.

with
HOLMES HERBERT
MARGARET LIVINGSTON
FRED MACKAYE
ROCKLIFFE FELLOWES
This Strange, Thrilling Tale of Mystery and Love

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THE GLORIOUS BRITISH TRIUMPH:

WHEN FLEET MEETS FLEET.

Starring:—
HENRY STUART
and
AGNES ESTERHAZY
AN IMMORTALIZED ROMANCE OF THE GREAT BATTLE OF JUTLAND

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
LARRY SEMON
IN
SPUDS.

A Comedy of Thrills, Throbs and Laughs that will hit you like a ton of bricks.

AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE of Machinery Used for Calendar Manufacturing and Printing, together with Calendar Pictures, Blottings, etc.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Amin and Desai, Attorneys for Messrs. Mangaldas Gandabhai Patel and Chimanlal Mohanlal Parikh, the Mortgagees-in-Possession, and on account and at the risk of Maneklal Ranchhoddas Choksi, carrying on business as Calendar Manufacturers in the name of Messrs. Maneklal Maganlal and Co. in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Deed of Mortgage dated 6th December, 1927, sell by Public Auction in one lot or separate lots THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th July, 1929, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at No. 7-9, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort,

Calendar Manufacturing and Printing Machinery including 4 Traddles, 1 Punching Machnie, 1 Cutting Machine, 1 Perforating Machine, 2 American Folding Machines, 2 Stitching Machines, 3 Screw Embossing Presses, 24 Tin Cutters, Types, a lot of Calendar Pictures, Papers, Blottings, Block, Table, Chairs, Safe, etc., etc.

Goods on view.

Terms:—25 per cent. deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

THE GLOBE

Sandhurst Road
DAILY: 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30
Sat., Sunday and Friday 3-30 P.M.

New Stunts—New faces New dangers in this New Harry Peel Super-Production will take your breath away!

SEE
HARRY PEEL
IN
SPOOK
10 Reels
Also showing a two reel Comedy
HOSPITAL HONEYMOON

PHTHISIS

Dr. Banerjee's New Specific

SANOTROPIN

Shows Surprising effects in 2 weeks. *Early cases made fit for work in 3 months.* Meat Diet essential. Price 7/8 for fortnight. Apply with 8 annas stamps.

Dr. BANERJEE, L.M.S., D.M.O. (Retd.) Deoghar (S.P.)
Tel. Ad. 'Hilloway, DEOGHAR'

Quality... Quality... Quality...
all the time

That is the reason for the ever increasing sales of Passing Show Cigarettes What is more they are guaranteed pure by the London Institute of Hygiene

PASSING SHOW CIGARETTES

MADE IN LONDON BY CARRERAS LTD
ENGLAND'S LARGEST INDEPENDENT HYGIENIC CIGARETTE MANUFACTURER

Do You Want to Secure the Widest Market for Your Goods?

THEN

ADVERTISE

IN THE

Sunday Chronicle

The Most Popular Weekly in the Country.

SHIPPING.

P & O. British India

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1929			
13 July	Mantua		10,946
20 ,,	Maloja x		20,837
27 ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind		11,518
3 Aug	Ranpura		16,601
10 ,,	Macedonia	All	11,120
17 ,,	Naldera x		16,088
24 ,,	Razmak	vessels	10,602
31 ,,	Malwa		11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi		16,619
14 ,,	Narkunda x	will	16,572
21 ,,	Rajputana		16,518
28 ,,	Morea		10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India	use	19,648
12 ,,	Mantua		10,946
19 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	call	11,518
26 ,,	Ranpura		16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak		10,602
9 ,,	Maloja x	direct	20,837
16 ,,	Ranchi		16,650
23 ,,	Macedonia		11,120
30 ,,	Morea	from	10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera x		16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India	Bombay	19,649
21 ,,	Rawalpindia		16 614
28 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
1930		without	
4 Jan.	Narkunda x		16,572
11 ,,	Razmak		10,602
18 ,,	Rajputana x	transship	16,568
25 ,,	Ranchi		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x		20,847
8 ,,	Morea	must	10,954
15 ,,	Mantua*		10,946
22 ,,	Viceroy of India	at	19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x		20,837
8 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
5 ,,	Razmak @	Aden	10,602
22 ,,	Ranpura		16,601
29 ,,	Naldera x		16,088
5 April	Ranchi		16,650
12 ,, about	Rawalpindi*		16,619
16 April	Morea (Extra)		10,946
19 ,,	Razmak		10 602
26 ,,	Narkunda x		16,572

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports

@ To Marseilles only.

a Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through Steamers from Australia have limited accomodation for passengers from India.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle	£74
Adelaide	£76
Melbourne	£76
Sydney	£80
Brisbane	£82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.)	£100 via Sydney.

Period of availability 16 Weeks Sailings approximately every month.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH

With liberty to call at Port Sudan Malta and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons
1929		
25th July	Dumana	8427
15th Aug.	Domala	8442
18th Nov.	Dumana	8427
9th Dec.	Dumala	8442
1930		
3rd April.	Dumana	8427
24th ,,	Domala	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Colombo	A £84	£112
	B £80	£106
	C £66	£88

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929 about		
19th July	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia
2nd Aug	Morea	Colombo Straits China and Japan
16th ,,	Osmanli	Colombo and Australia
30th ,,	Mantua	Colombo Straits China and Japan
13th Sept.	Malwa	Colombo and Australia
27th ,,	Macedonia	Colombo Straits China and Japan
11th Oct.	Naldera	Australia.
25th ,,	Rawalpindi	Colombo Straits China and Japan

C. 2110 0818

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Hakusan Maru	10400		@10July
Sado Maru	8898	1 July.	13 ,,
Kitano Maru	8000		@24July
aTottori Maru	5973	16 July	28 ,,
Haruna Maru	10500		@ Aug.
Awa Maru	6028	29 July	12 ,,
Kamo Maru	8000		@21Aug.
aNageto Maru	5901	15 Aug.	27 Aug.

aDo not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Kashima Maru	10000	11 July	29 July.
Hakone Maru	10500	25 July	12 Aug.
Suwa Maru	10700	8 Aug.	26 Aug.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Siberia Maru	20000	24 July.	31 July.
Taiyo Maru	22000	7 Aug.	15 Aug.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares. Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents.
Ballard Estate Bombay

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.
136497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tele. No. 22907.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929 10th July	Baroda	..	Basrah via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
12th July.	Vita	..	Basrah via Karachi
17th July	Khandala	..	East & South Africa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers Return fare Rs. 600- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs Fridays, every week. The departure of the Karachi-Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs- Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O Mail Steamer or through passengers for Basrah.

Terms and Rates of freights and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

THE INDIAN REVIEW

JUNE CONTENTS.

INDIA AND ENGLAND
By Mr. Henry S. L. Pollak.
THE BRITISH ELECTIONS
CO-OPERATIVE BANKING IN INDIA
By The Hon. Mr. V. Ramadas Pantulu.
CRIME AND SUPERSTITION
By Mr. S. Jackson Culeman.
THE MOPLAHS
By Mr. Hamid Ali, B.A., B.L., Bar.-at-Law.
A RATIONAL SCEPTIC
By Prof. S. S. Suryanarayana Sastri.
SOME CEYLON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS
By Mr. Perry de Lanerolle.
SUB-DIVISION OF HOLDINGS
By Mr. A. S. Venkataraman, B.A., L.T.
RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT FOR E. AFRICA
By Mr. Biharilal N. Anantani.
A BOOK OF WORDS
By Mr. A. Aravamuda Aiyengar, M.A.
THE WORLD OF BOOKS
AMANULLAH OF AFGHANISTAN
INDIA'S MESSAGE TO AMERICA
By Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.
BUDDHA'S MESSAGE
By Prof. T. L. Vaswani.
TOPICS FROM PERIODICALS
INDIA IN PERIODICALS
QUESTIONS OF IMPORTANCE
UTTERANCES OF THE DAY
INDIAN STATES
INDIANS OUTSIDE INDIA
INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL SECTION
AGRICULTURAL SECTION
MEDICAL & SCIENCE.
DEPARTMENT NOTES.
PORTRAITS & ILLUSTRATIONS

Price per copy annas Eight—
One Shilling.

Annual Subscription: India Rs. 5; Foreign 12 Sh.

Subscriptions (strictly payable in advance) can commence from any month. But a few copies of back numbers for the current year are also available.

Please note that a large and varied collection of Books on Indian Politics, Religion, Philosophy, Industries, Arts and Agriculture, Economics, Biographies, Speeches and Writings of Eminent Indians and Friends of India are given at special concession rates to subs. of "I. R."

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, Madras.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden and Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL Rs. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer

COTTON MARKET FLUCTUATIONS AND DOCUMENT OF DESTINY

TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT purchase PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST, charge only Rs. 125. Weekly Cotton forecast, charge only Rs 10. Monthly Cotton forecast, charge only Rs. 20.

WHOLE LIFE HISTORY is predicted by examining PALM.

Special accommodation for Ladies. (KALBADEVI ROAD), opposite Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association (Alaki's Patia) on 2nd Floor, BOMBAY No. 2.

N.B.—Life Member's charge Rs 500 only once—Life Member is entitled to get all forecasts free of charge for whole life time

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE,
MANDVI BARODA.
BRANCHES.

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Aireli, Kallol, Dwarka Kadi and Kadjan.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman.)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai, P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lagkari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent,) The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Sums of Rs. 500 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES.
Byculla—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank Accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.
Araujo Fernandes & Co.
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

East AND West INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay.

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per W. Life	1000 p.a. End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 16,64,993.
(2) Total Undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can EQUAL RESULTS.

or agency and other particulars Please apply.

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
,, Subscribed	,,	3,56,05,275
,, Paid-up	,,	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	1,27,80,246

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Life, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car. — Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road:
eneral Manager R. J. DUFF

A Road

to perfect health can very easily be secured by going through

KAMSHASTRA

A book of 150 pages sent gratis and Post free

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar)

INSURANC

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE)
ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 90,00,000

BONUS—(1927)
Rs. 100/- for Endowment
Rs. 75/- for Whole Life
per thousand for 5 years.

Liberal conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to:—
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

The Leading National Daily in South India with the latest Reliable news.

THE "HINDU"

It deals authoritatively with all matters of public interest. It is always impartial in presenting news and absolutely independent in views

Its columns are used regularly by the most discriminating advertisers among all wholesale and retail shops and stores

MANUFACTURERS
Will not find
A BETTER MEDIUM than the "HINDU," to push the sales of their articles.

An Illustrated Weekly is also issued with up-to-date news pictures and special contributions.

For rates apply to:—
THE MANAGER, 100, Mount Road, Madras.
POST BOX 316. PHONE 2305.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of payment ..... Date of delivery .....

The great success of Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla throughout an entire CENTURY has naturally tempted hosts of imitators.

Your health requires THE BEST

Insist always on being supplied with genuine

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla builds up health and energy. It is not a mere transitory stimulant, but a genuine bracing tonic, removing from the system the accumulated products that cause a depressing sensation of fatigue.

The perfect and most valuable Remedy for Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc.

Beware of imitations and substitutes.
Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers: THOMAS WILKINSON, Ltd., Manufacturing Chemists, 46, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1, England.

City & Suburbs

:o:

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

MONDAY, June 8.
Municipal Corporation meeting 3-40 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 11.
21st anniversary of Seva Sadan, Malbari Memorial Hall, Gamdevi, 5-45 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Common and Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

PUBLIC JNANESHWAR CLASS.

Swami Gunatitananda of Shri Ramakrishna Mission will conduct a Pravachan on Jnaneshwari in Marathi in the Sraswat Colony, Santa Cruz, to-day (Monday), at 9 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The P and O mail steamer "Razmak" arrived London on Friday the 5th instant.

SOCIETY OF HONORARY PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES OF BOMBAY.

The eighth adjourned general meeting of the above Society will be held on Thursday, the 11th instant, at 6 p.m., at the Esplanade Police Court.

MUNICIPAL VACCINATION STATION.

From 8th July 1929 the Vaccination Station at the Gratuitous Dispensary, Raveline Street, Hornby Road, Fort, will be open between 8-0 to 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) only on Thursdays.

SEVA SADAN SOCIETY ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

The twenty-first anniversary celebration of the Seva Sadan Society will be held at Malabari Memorial Hall, Harvey Road, Gamdevi, on Thursday (the 11th instant), at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.), Mr. Justice Madgaokar will preside and distribute the prizes.

MEERUT DEFENCE FUND

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE

In response to the request of Mr. K. F. Nariman, on behalf of the Meerut Defence Fund—The Balmohan Sangit Mandali which consists of some of best boy artistes of the Marathi stage—have kindly agreed to stage a benefit performance of the well-known Play "Vatsala Haran"—on Sunday the 14th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

Ticket can be had from:—
The Bombay Youth League,
Office:—Madon House,
Hughes Road.

PUBLIC LECTURE ON "HOW TO KEEP YOUNG."

Under the auspices of the Brahman Sabha "Salvekar Shala", Mr. N. D. Malik of Karachi the veteran Physical Culturist will deliver a public lecture in English on "How to keep Young" followed by the demonstration of one minute exercises, and a Cinema film on "Surya-Namaskar" by the Chief of Amdh, in the Shankar-Wadi" Hari Keshav Gokhale Hall, to-day (Monday), at 9 p.m. (S. T.). Dr. H. V. Tilak, F. R. C. S. (Edin) will take the chair.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS.

The Class will be held as previously announced, at the Head Office of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, from 9th July. Visits to some of the following institutions will be arranged on Sundays and Holidays:—(1) Thana District Prison; (2) N. M. Mental Hospital; (3) Children's Home, Umarkhadi; (4) Leper Asylum; (5) Beggars Camp; (6) Bai Avabai F. P. Parsi Girls' Orphanage; (7) David Sassoon Reformatory; (8) Victoria Memorial School for the Blind; (9) Mazegaon School for the Deaf-Mutes. Those who wish to join the Class are requested to register their names at the League's Office at an early date.

"INDEPENDENCE FOR INDIA LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the above League a public debate will be held in People's Jinnah Hall, Girgaum Back Road to-morrow (Tuesday) when Mr. Purushottamdas Trikamdas will move the following: "As a reply to the Bureaucracy's Policy of Terrorism and Repression this House calls upon the Indian National Congress to declare Complete Independence forthwith without waiting for the expiry of the ultimatum. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, M.L.A., will preside and M. A. G. Mulgaonkar Bar-at-Law will oppose the motion.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY

Jai's Second Century

:o:

HINDU GYM. AND BOMBAY CRICKETERS DRAW

Despite the threatening weather on Sunday the Hindu Gymkhana and Bombay Cricketers began their match late in the afternoon on the Kennedy Sea Face. The pitch was on the soft side, and batsmen were not very uncomfortable but several big hits were seen. Jai was the outstanding player of the day with an unbeaten century to his credit, his second one incidentally this season. He played a confident game and hit four sixes and eleven fours.

The Hindu Gymkhana batted first and declared at 152 for seven wickets, Jog being the only other batsman to enter double figures. The Cricketers gave a more consistent account of themselves in their venture, Pawasker, Wagle and M. V. Dhumatkar all doing well and when stumps were drawn the score book registered 122 for 5 wickets, the result thus being a draw.

HINDU GYMKHANA 'A'.

V S Dongre c Dabholkar b Kesarkodi	7
R R Wadkar st Hindalekar b Gavanker	2
L P Jai not out	103
V P Date c Dabholkar b Kesarkodi	6
B D Jog l-b-w Gavanker	13
B M Dowlat l-b-w Gavanker	6
V N Rege c Hindalekar b Dabholkar	8
N D Engineer b Gavanker	2
C M Rana not out	0
L N Pupala and D S Talpade did not bat.	
Extras	5
Total (for 7 wkts.)	152

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
G B Gavanker	15	0	42	4
Kesarkodi	6	1	24	2
V. A. Dabholkar	6	0	52	1

Fall of wickets:—1 for 9; 2 for 9; 3 for 21; 4 for 46, 5 for 86; 6 for 129; 7 for 140.

BOMBAY CRICKETERS

S K Pawasker c Pupala b L P Jai	37
M G Shroff hit wicket b Dowlat	5
Kesarkodi l-b-w Dowlat	4
J D Wagle c Rege b L P Jai	33
Tulpule not out	4
K V Dhumatkar l-b-w C M Rana	0
M V Dhumatkar not out	35
G S Rao, Hindaleker, V A Dabholkar and G B Gavankar did not bat.	
Extras	4
Total (for 5 wkts.)	122

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
R R Wadker	9	1	26	0
B M Dowlat	8	1	27	2
V P Date	1	0	15	0
C M Rana	3.1	0	26	1
L P Jai	3	0	24	2

Fall of wickets:—1 for 9; 2 for 15; 3 for 83; 4 for 84; **5 for 84.**

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

:o:

M. D., M. S., L.L.M. & D.O. EXAMINATION RESULTS

The following are the names of successful candidates at the M.D., M.S., LL.M. and D. O. Examinations held in June 1929:—

M.D. Examination.

Pass: N W Kulkarni, D M Telang, S G Vengsarkar, *Mehra Maneckji Dalal.*

M.S. Examination.

Passed with distinction: V. L. Surya Vanshi.

Pass.—Phiroze Sorabji Dastur; D. V. Nadkarni; W R Shahane.

The Prince of Wales Gold Medal and the Hansraj Pragji Thackersey Prince of Wales Fellowship has been awarded to V L Surya Vanshi.

LL.M. Examination

Second Classs:—G Joshi, P J Shroff.

D.O. Examination.

M M Dubash; V B Mankad.

"HOW TO END MILL STRIKE"

With a view to bring the Mill strike to an amicable settlement and to promote labour peace in Bombay, there will be a public meeting in the Corporation Hall, under the auspices of the "Bombay Tenants' Welfare Institute" on Tuesday at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.), when Mr Framji Bilia, L.C.E. (Retd.) Senior Assistant Engineer of the Bombay Municipality and Mr. Narayan Rao Kidlarni, the organising secretary, will deliver an instructive lecture on the "main causes of strikes of millhands in Bombay, and how to prevent them". Representatives of Capital and Labour are specially invited to attend in time.

THE MARTYR OF KERBALA

:o:

IMAM HUSEIN'S SACRIFICE FOR UNITY OF ISLAM

CELEBRATIONS IN LONDON

(From A Correspondent.)

LONDON, June 18.

The Yaum-e-Ashura or 10th day of Muhurrum was celebrated in London on June 17th, at Caxton Hall, Westminster, under the auspices of the Western Islamic Association. It was unique in the annals of Islam in Great Britain. A large gathering, composed exclusively of Muslims, filled the room at Caxton Hall, and everywhere one saw the green and red rosettes of members of the Association, many of whom acted as Stewards. These were English Muslims.

The proceedings were opened by Col. the Hon. Nawab Sir Umar Hayat Khan Tiwana, K.C.I.E., formally proposing Dr. Suhrawardy to the chair. Maulvi Farzand Ali then recited verses from the Holy Quran.

DR. SUHRAWARDY'S PIONEER WORK.

Then Dr. Khalid Sheldrake, the Life President of the Association, rose and addressed the gathering briefly, his remarks being punctuated by verses of the Holy Quran, which he recited in Arabic. He pointed out that Dr. Abdulla Suhrawardy, when a law student in England, was a keen propagandist of Islam, and that he was the founder of the Pan-Islamic Society in 1903, also of the London Mosque Fund, that he had the courage to address open-air gatherings, and had acted as Imam at the Muslim gatherings at the Mosque at Woking and in London. Many years had passed since they first met, and he was overjoyed to have Dr. Abdulla Suhrawardy in the chair on the present occasion. The Martyrdom of Husain, he pointed out, was for the preservation of Unity in Islam, and when he saw in the room Muslims of all persuasions gathered in harmony under the auspices of the Western Islamic Association it brought home that on this occasion Unity prevailed. He roughly sketched the work of the Association, and said that it received no donations from outside sources, but was maintained by the subscriptions of the members, and that all officers were volunteers, being unpaid. Speaking on the noble sacrifice of Husain, he asked every Muslim to be self-sacrificing, as Dr. Suhrawardy had been when a student.

THE FATAL FIELD OF KERBALA.

Dr. Abdulla Suhrawardy then rose and gave a history of the events which led to the fatal field of Kerbala. Eloquently he drew a picture of Imam Husain's wonderful sacrifice which held the audience spellbound. He spoke of the days of the Holy Prophet, of Ali, and of the Ahle Bait.

He referred to Zulfiqar, and said that he must ask Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan to speak also. Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan then said that he wished to endorse the words of Dr. Sheldrake with regard to the Unity of Islam, and the noble sacrifice of Imam Husein for the preservation of this unity.

Among others who were present were Hajee Sir Ismail Sait, Rajah Nawab Ali Khan, Mrs. Suhrawardy, Mr. H. A. M. Sawal, Mr. A. S. M. Anik, other leading Muslims including Persians, etc., and a very large number of English Muslims and Muslims, members of the Association.

CONSTITUTION FOR SPAIN

:o:

NEW DRAFT READ IN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

LONDON, July 7.

Madrid.—A draft new constitution was read by the National Assembly yesterday.

It provides for the establishment of a Council of Realm including two Royal Princes, the Archbishop of Toledo, the Premier and the heads of the Army, Navy, the Supreme Court and the Council of Grandees. One-sixth of the Council shall be elected by universal suffrage and one-third by special Professional Colleges.

The Permanent Commission of the Council shall consult with the King on dissolution of the Parliament, and for the solution of ministerial crises.

The Parliament shall consist of single Chamber, one-half of which shall be elected by universal suffrage, and it shall be debarred from adopting decisions implying confidence in or disturb of members of Government.—Reuter.

MAHARASTRIA NABHIK CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of the Maharastriya Nabhika Co-operative Credit Society will be held to-day (Monday), at 8 p.m. (S. T.), at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Mr. H. H. Patil, Honorary Secretary, Girgaum, Co-operative Institute, will preside. Members and other well-wishers of the Society are requested to be present at the meeting.

MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE AT POONA

AWARD OF 19 SCHOLARSHIPS

At a meeting of the Scholarship Committee of the Conference held under the Presidentship of Mr. Faza Ibrahim Rahimtoola, it was resolved to award the scholarships to the undernoted deserving students, tenable for one year, from 1st June 1929 to 31st May 1930.

GIRL STUDENTS.

1. Miss Jubeda 1. Shaikh of Nasik Rs. 10/- p.m. 2. Miss Kumrunnisa Sheikh of Kolhapur Rs. 10/- p.m. 3. Miss Khatija of Hyderabad Sind. Rs. 5/- p.m.

ARABIC STUDENTS.

4. Sk. Abdul Rahim Md. Saheb of Belgaum Rs. 10/- p.m. 5. M.A.R. Abdul Rehman of Karachi Rs. 10/- p.m. 6. H.F. Hamlani of Surat Rs. 10/- p.m.

ORDINARY STUDENTS.

7. Md. Ibrahim Haidor of Nasik Rs. 5/- p.m. 8. Abdul Aziz D. Patel of Kolhapur Rs. 5/- p.m. 9. Dawood Babulbhai of Dhulia Rs. 10/- p.m. 10 Sk. Abdul Rahim A. Razzak of Satara. Rs. 10/- p.m. 11. Sayad A. Latif Mahbubshah of Satara Rs. 5/- p.m. 12. Yakubkhan Mohamedkhan Pathan of Godhra Rs. 5/- p.m. 13. Syed Md. Inayatulla of Broach Rs. 5/- p.m. 14. Usmankhan Badesahebkhan of Ahmednagar. Rs. 5/- p.m. 15. Shaikh Ahmed Sk. Husain of Poona. Rs. 10/- p.m. 16. Alibaba Mohamed Munshi of Belgaum Rs. 10/- p.m. 17. Kazi Md. Shareef wali Md. of Poona Rs. 5/- p.m. 18 Md. Husain Rehman Saheb Mujawar of Kolhapur Rs. 5/- p.m. 19 Abdus Shakoor Bachoo Sait of Poona. Rs. 2/- p.m. Total Rs. 137/- p.m.

A PATRIOT'S DUTY

Every rupee you spend in purchasing Khadi is automatically distributed among your poor countrymen thus:

	Rs.	as.	ps.
Cotton grower	0	3	9
Ginner	0	0	6
Carder	0	1	9
Spinner	0	3	9
Weaver	0	4	9
Washerman	0	0	6
Hawker	0	1	0
Total ..	1	9	0

Not a pie out of the rupee leaves the country.

So whenever you buy cloth, you must ask yourself:

Shall I help the poverty-stricken men and women of my own Motherland who half starve in their village-home owing to chronic unemployment,

or

Shall I satisfy my personal taste and fancy, and by buying foreign cloth divert the morsel of food from the mouths of fellow countrymen to those of less needy citizens of foreign countries?

MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE

:o:

A USEFUL BARODA INSTITUTION

BARODA, July 5.

Since the inauguration of the Maharani Chimnanbai Maternity and Child Welfare League five years ago and since the appointment of a lady doctor Mrs. Dahigouri Trivedi, who is a specialist in midwifery and gynaecology and who has a long experience of women's diseases and who knows the work of child welfare as she is practising for the last eleven years, the work of the maternity care and child welfare has been making steady progress as shown by the report of the League for the last year presented by Dr. N. V. Pandit, Secretary of the League, on the occasion of the annual meeting of the body held recently under the presidentship of R. B. V. T. Krishnamachari.

Besides its other activities such as street lectures, organisation of the Baby Week and the carrying of the anti-Natal work, the League during the year organised the work of medical inspection of school children, visiting expectant mothers at their homes, and maternity relief work. According to the report, the League aided 490 women by giving them help at the time of confinement in the form of cash, clothes, food, etc., at the total cost of Rs. 2,523.

The medical inspectors of the League inspected about 43 institutions and examined over 6,000 children. The League also made arrangements to approach the parents of unhealthy children and to provide milk, medicine, and spectacles to those who were too poor to afford them. Also an arrangement is made to give lectures on "School Hygiene" to the students, teachers and guardians of the children after the completion of the school-inspection.

The League has opened four baby clinic centres in different wards of the city, and they have been put in charge of the Health visitors under the supervision of a lady doctor, Mrs. Dahigouri Trivedi. Here the mothers get clinic for their unhealthy children free of charge.

To improve the general sanitation of the city the League took 10 sanitary rounds during the year, and in these rounds Drs. V. N. Modi and Lomesh Desai took active part.

PRINCE'S BIRTH-DAY CELEBRATIONS AT DEVGAD BARIA

:o:

UNIQUE EVENT IN ONE CENTURY

The Private Secretary to His Highness Maharao of Devgad Baria writes:—

"On Monday, the 24th ulto. Srimant Yuvrani Saheb of Baria State, gave birth to a Prince. This occasion is unique in the Ruling House of the Baria State, as His Highness Maharao Sir Jaisinhji, K.C.S.I., Maharadj Saheb of Baria State, is the only Ruler of Baria during the last 100 years to possess the good fortune of having a grandson. This event has naturally evoked great relocing and enthusiasm all over the State.

A Durbar was held on Thursday last (4th inst) for the "Barabaliya" ceremony. A number of His Highness's friends and deputations from various States including Bhavnagar, Morvi, Alirajpur, Rajpipla, Sachin, etc., attended. In commemoration of the happy event the following announcement was made, namely:—

(1) The remission of arrears of "Tagavi" given in the year of famine. (2) remission of arrears of land revenue, due upto Samvat Year 1980. (3) abolition of "Veth" from potters and bamboo workers, (4) abolition of all taxes from the potters. (5) establishment and maintenance at a convenient date of one Central Dispensary with a Veterinary Branch in every area with a population of about ten thousand persons. (Thus thirteen dispensaries will be maintained in the Baria State in addition to the Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital in the Capital.) (6) the opening

—P. P. A.

Mr. E. S. Sarma, C. I. E., the first Indian Passenger to travel by the Air Mail from Karachi to London.

and maintenance of 21 primary schools with agricultural bias in rural areas, (7) grant of rebate of 25 per cent. on duty on the export of agricultural and miscellaneous produce from the Capital for a period of two years.

The day was observed as a public holiday throughout the State and sweets were distributed to school children.

"PRESIDENT EIGHT" FROM HOLLAND TO INDIA

:o:

A. R. Hirsth, enthusiastic motorist and high official of a steel company employing 25,000 men at Jamshedpur, India, will soon start on a motor tour extending from Holland to India.

Mr. Hirsth crossed the Pacific to California and then proceeded to the Studebaker works at South Bend, Indiana, U.S.A., where he took delivery of a new "President Eight" Sedan—the car that holds 11 world and 23 international stock car records for speed and endurance. After an inspection of American steel plants, Mr. Hirsth plans to drive to New York City and sail to Rotterdam, Holland.

From there this new Studebaker will be headed leisurely across France, Germany, Switzerland and the Alps, Italy, the Balkans, over the Bosphorus into Turkey, across the Syrian desert, Iraq, the Persian desert, Himalayan mountains in Afghanistan and into India.

INDIAN ARTS AND CRAFTS

:o:

CO-OPERATION AS A MEANS OF REVIVAL

A public meeting was held at Marwadi Vidyalaya under the auspices of the Girgaum Co-operative Institute at which Mr. S. A. Brelvi presided. At the outset Prof. Kaji hoisted the Co-operators' Flag.

Referring to the Co-operators' flag Mr. Kaji said that the flag with its rainbow colours symbolised the fact that co-operators were the members of a great brotherhood which knew no distinction of race, colour or creed nor of political boundaries.

Mr. Brelvi said that the progress the Co-operative movement had made in the country was not as satisfactory as it should have been because their Nationalist leaders had failed to realise the potentialities of the movement and because of the process of spoon-feeding by the Registrar's Department which still continued. In Bombay the field for co-operative activity was immense. There was, first, the all-important need for enlisting the sympathies of their women in the cause of Co-operation Women, because of the comparative leisure that they commanded, could become excellent organisers and conductors of consumers' societies. Again they could co-operate with men to reintroduce into Indan homes, by co-operative production and marketing, the ancient arts and crafts which were languishing for lack of systematic and adequate encouragement. It was not long ago when Indian artisans and craftsmen supplied the needs and luxuries of Indian homes. But now their homes were being flooded with articles of imported ugliness with the result that their artisans and craftsmen were slowly dying out. They could stop this criminal waste of national wealth by organising home industries for artisans and craftsman as well as for women on co-operative basis.

A BRANCH OF GOVERNMENT.

That co-operation was to-day more or less a branch of a Government Department and not a genuine popular movement, self-reliant and self-controlled was, Mr. Brelvi said, due, in no small measure, to the co-operators themselves a large majority of whom thought that they had done their duty if they saw that the society to which they belong did its work well. Co-operators would not be true to the movement if they did not take active interest in the work of the Central Co-operative Institute and its branches and constantly agitate to secure for it the power to control the growth and development of the movement. But it was not merely the arbitrary and autocratic power vested by law in the Registrar's Department that prevented the movement from being a truly people's movement.

A MENACE.

The movement needed to be saved also from the danger of being prostituted to serve purely communal or sectional ends. He regarded communal societies as a menace to the movement because they were a negation of the fundamental principle of co-operation. They could not attain the principal object of the movement, namely, democratic control of economic life, with the help of organisations based on the undemocratic principle of caste and community. They had done sufficient harm to their national life by importing the denominational spirit into their education, into their newspapers and into their political institutions. Let them not inject the body of a great world movement with the communal canker.

Mr. Gadkari urged the leaders of the people to take increasing interest in the co-operative movement which stood for the economic upliftment of the masses. If the co-operative movement had made sufficient progress in the city there would have been no mill strike.

Mr. Mavji Govindji pointed out that the co-operative movement was not new to India. He dwelt on the advantages of the co-operative movement in a Gujarati speech in the course of which he drew attention to the benefits conferred on the people by the progress of the movement in Western countries.

Mrs. Shantabai Kashalkar in a Marathi speech described the work done among women by the workers of the Girgaum Co-operative Institute and the immense scope there was for the organisation of home industries for women.

Mr. Talmaki pointed out that until the illiteracy of the people was removed it was no use asking for the devolution of power from the Registrar to the Institute.

Mr. Bhagwat described the various phases through which the movement had passed during the twenty-five years.

Mr. Rajadnya pointed out that the initiative for the introduction of the movement was taken not by the Government but by the people themselves.

Mr. Dalar described on behalf of the agriculturists the advantages they had derived from the movement.

Mr. Varde moved a vote of thanks to the president and the meeting terminated after the singing of Bande Mataram.

Suspect That "THROAT!"

Most dangerous infections start in the throat. Therefore never neglect the least soreness or inflammation. The quickest way to soothe the throat and clear and disinfect all air-passages is to dissolve a germ-killing Peps tablet in the mouth every now and again.

The medicinal fumes given off by Peps, immediately bathe the delicate membrane of throat and bronchiale with a valuable healing and antiseptic influence. This quickly ends trouble.

Peps are agreeable to take and quite free from formalin, potash, etc. For sore throat, hoarseness, laryngitis, tonsilitis, etc., Peps are indispensable.

PEPS

8a. One a bottle, of all medicine vendors.

Holbrook's Sauce

NO TABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

HOLBROOK'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

AND

PURE MALT VINEGAR

Sold by all Dealers and Stores.

Sole Agents:

HERBERT, SON & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY.

WIRELESS OPERATOR'S COURSE.

Final Examination and Diploma by Director-General of Wireless, Simla.

The Training in the City Telegraph and Commercial College, 121-B, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

Admission for new session now on:—

Apply for Prospectus and admission with postage to PRINCIPAL:—

CHEMICAL DIAMONDS,

Substitute for real Diamonds. Proof against Fire, Steel File, and Nitric Acid.

Price Rs. 10/- per carat. Catalogue Free.

American Chemical Diamond Co., No. 3, Genl. Muthia Mudaly St., MADRAS.

CURE ALL

Eye defects, including Cataract by using *Sen's genuine Lotus Honey.* Nature's own remedy. Absolutely safe. Strengthens weak eyes and restores perfect vision. Price Rs. 2/- per dram. *S. C. Sen, 16/2, Lakshmi Dutta Lane, Bowbazar, Calcutta.*

SWEEPING SUCCESSES 1929 and 1928 Exams.
GIVE US UNAPPROACHABLE POSITION.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

LATEST 1929 RESULTS IN D.COM. (I. M. C.)

All D.Com.'s in Business Organization, Specialized Banking and Specialized Secretarial Work are our students (including two ladies).

Only two Bombay students other than ours secured D.Com. in Accountancy.

LATEST 1929 RESULTS IN G. D. A.

40 per cent passes—the highest percentage in Bombay Presidency, if not in India, including those trained through post.

In Bank Officers (C. A. I. B.) and Chartered Insurance Experts (A. C. I. I.), ours are the only Indian Institute students successful. In Incorporated Secretaries (F.I.S.A.), ours are the only students who hold Fellowship Diplomas and our last successes are several times higher than all the Institutions put together.

In the London Chamber of Commerce, we have for the past twenty-nine years, year after year, secured the highest numbers of honors, subjects and passes.

Prospectus on application or Probably call at
90, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

USF
BASEL MISSION ROOFING TILES
Raval & Co. 13, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS
Sukhadwalla Building,
REVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22560.

5 ADVANTAGES OF RAWLPLUGS

1. An absolutely firm fixing.
2. Great saving of Time and Trouble
3. No damage to walls or decorations
4. Rawlplugs can be used in any material.
5. Rawlplugs are made in all sizes to suit any size screw.

Apply for sample set to-day for Re. 1-4 from

H. I. DIXON & Co., Ltd.
Structural and Sanitary Engineers.
Sole Agents for Rawlplugs for Bombay Presidency and the Punjab.
154 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay

Bombay Chronicle
SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION

	Local Rs.	a.	Mofussil Rs.	a
Yearly ..	25	0	30	0
Half-Yearly.	12	8	15	0
Quarterly ..	6	4	7	8
Monthly ..	2	2	2	8

SINGLE COPY
One Anna

Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local	Mofussil
Yearly ..	Rs. 6-0	Rs. 8-0
Half-Yearly.	Rs. 3-8	Rs. 4-8

Foreign Rs. 10 per year.

SINGLE COPY
Two Annas.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

GRADUATES, MATRICULATES and Non-MATRICULATES!

GRADUATES can add considerably to their chances of securing lucrative and responsible positions by taking a Course in Accounting, Banking or Secretarial Practice, which can be completed in 10 months.

MATRICULATES AND NON-MATRICULATES

have equal opportunities of securing high posts by taking any of our several Commerce Courses.

Free advice as to selection of Course. New session has just commenced.

Write or call for Free Prospectus giving detailed information as to Courses and Fees.

Batliboi's
Accountancy Training Institute
YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, JULY 8, 1929.

Towards Non-Co-Operation

—:o:—

The Congress Working Committee has taken one more step towards the boycott of Councils. For the present the Committee has, at its meeting at Delhi last week, only recorded "its opinion that it would be in the interest of the Swaraj movement to advise members of the Legislatures to resign their seats." But in view of the importance of the question and the inevitable reactions of any radical decision on the Congress policy, the Committee has referred the final decision on this matter to a special meeting of the All-India Congress Committee to be held at Allahabad on the 26th instant. The Working Committee has not issued a fresh mandate on the subject but has only made a recommendation to the A. I. C. C. It is not difficult to discover the circumstances that have prompted the Committee to make what is undoubtedly a grave and radical recommendation. The response to the Committee's previous resolution asking Congress members in the Councils to abstain entirely from attending the Councils was not quite satisfactory. Province after province sought special permission to attend the Councils on some ground or other. Some Congressmen urged that it would be better for them to resign their seats in the Council than to remain absentee members. It seems this suggestion has been accepted by the Working Committee and made applicable to all Congressmen, including those who had good grounds for attending the Councils on special occasions. But it is Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's speech in support of the Commission and his evident unreadiness to accept the offer of the Congress within the given time-limit which have rendered inevitable a definite though cautious move that would facilitate the launching of a programme of non-co-operation early next year, if the Congress should be driven to such a course. That this was the main ground which weighed with the Committee is fairly borne out by Pundit Motilal Nehru's words: "Mr. MacDonald's speech has been assessed at its true value by the Congress Working Committee. It only remains for the All-India Congress Committee to give the order 'hands off' and there will be no more speculation about the matter, so far at least as the Congress is concerned." It is also probable that the ever-vigilant ardent men of the Independence school of thought—not those who speak of office and Independence in the same breath—are asserting themselves more and more in the Congress circles.

We welcome the attempt to think out in advance at least a part of the probable programme of Non-co-operation and to prepare the country for its adoption at the Lahore session of the Congress, lest the strong impulses of the moment should lead that session into ill-considered measures. The deliberations about the programme in the near future and about the preparation for that programme should, however, not be piece-meal. We fully endorse the comment of that veteran Andhra leader, Mr. Konda Venkatapaya, that he is not in favour of walking-in and walking-outs and that he could not approve of the Working Committee's Resolution unless it is intended as a preliminary step to the revival of Non co-operation. Congressmen must either stick to the Councils or must decide once for all to withdraw from them and to burn their boats. No decision should be prematurely made that is likely to divert energies from the constructive preparatory work already in hand, such as the boycott of foreign cloth. From this point of view it is for the A. I. C. C. meeting before it calls upon Congressmen to resign their seats in the Councils at once, to consider very carefully whether, in view of the fact that the Congress has been so far and so long committed to a policy of resistance to Government from within the Councils, a sudden and radical departure from that policy will lead to sharp controversies and indiscipline with the Congress, prejudicial to the most effective preparatory work undertaken by the Calcutta Congress. There can be no doubt that the country is disgusted with the present legislatures, which have proved to be both a snare and a delusion. It is clear, too, that freedom cannot be won through them. Six years of work in them by Congressmen has proved fruitless so far as this vital question of freedom is concerned, however useful it may have been in some other directions. It is our pre-occupation with the Councils and the neglect of the work in the country which have emboldened the British to treat our national demand with scant courtesy, if not contempt. It is time Britain was made to realise that India is in earnest and prepared to make the highest sacrifice for freedom. It is from this point of view that we welcome the proposed boycott of Councils by Congressmen; for, being away from the Councils and its temptations, Congressmen will be able once again to awaken the country and evolve that pressure which will bend Britain to our national will. But it cannot be forgotten that for several years Congressmen have become accustomed to Council work and it is likely that a large number of them may not likely to withdraw from them at once. They may suggest that the final decision about the boycott of Councils will best be made by the Lahore session of the Congress in connection with other items of the programme of Non-co-operation and in the light of developments in the next few months, because the country would then be better disposed to accept drastic measures. If a majority of Congressmen take this view, it would hardly be advisable to court division in the Congress rank and the best course for the forthcoming A. I. C. C. meeting would, in that event, be to confirm the Working Committee's resolution in favour of not attending the Councils except on very grave occasions, to rule out unceremoniously the suggestion of accepting office and to get the country to concentrate every available ounce of energy on the boycott of foreign cloth.

But those Congressmen who hold this view cannot afford to forget the all-important fact that the Congress is committed to a programme of non-co-operation if the national demand is not satisfied by the British Government. True, Mr. MacDonald may urge that he is not firmly in the saddle yet. But he is sufficiently secure in power to declare, if he wills it, that he is prepared to call the recognised leaders of India to a Round Table Conference. Not only has he not done so but, as Pundit Motilal points out, he has added insult to injury, though not in the insolent manner of Lord Birkenhead, by talking about the situation created by the Simon Commission as one that is going to bring "peace, happiness and dignity to India". A country which is in earnest about its freedom cannot, in view of this declaration, bank upon what Mr. MacDonald may do in the future, and ultimately find itself not merely disappointed and humiliated but, what will be worse, unprepared to vindicate its honour. All other considerations must be subordinated to this demand of national honour by the All-India Congress Committee when it considers the recommendation of the Working Committee. After it has ratified that recommendation, it will have to bear in mind that the country would measure the success of the Congress not so much by the number of Councillors it keeps out of the Councils as by the quantity of foreign cloth it keeps out of the country and that the Congress can successfully launch any kind of Non-co-operation only after it has shown at least fair progress in the preparatory programme it has undertaken.

Eye-Opener to Asia

—:o:—

The insolent disregard of all courteous behaviour on the part of the Immigration authorities at Vancouver towards a distinguished world figure like Rabindranath Tagore, should be an eye-opener to all Asiatics. The crudity and insolence of their behaviour came as a surprise to this great countryman of ours, because on previous occasions when he visited America, it was not his lot to be accorded such discourteous treatment. In an interview at Madras he was constrained to give the details of the treatment and the narration should leave no doubt in the minds of the peoples of Asia, that there has arisen now in "God's own" and Katherine Mayo's country a type of humanity which evidently considers that White men must treat Asiatics, however eminent their cultural achievements, as the scum of the earth. A free India would have known how to retaliate for this insult to one of her most distinguished sons, but helpless as she is, she is entitled to expect that the free and independent nations of Asia like Turkey, Persia, China and Japan will take steps to make it clear through their Governments to the Hoover administration that the rudeness of its Immigration authorities does not make for amicable relations between the white and non-white races of the world. It is, of course, too much to expect that the British Government or the Government of India will consider it their duty to do so.

Defining Their Policy

—:o:—

Mr. Lunn, the new Under-Secretary for the Colonies, was asked in the Commons by Major Graham Pole on Thursday what the MacDonald Government's views were in regard to the published statement of Sir Samuel Wilson that the question of a common electoral roll in Kenya could not be re-opened. Mr. Lunn gave the ominous reply that although the new Government had not yet discussed the question with the investigator from the Colonial Office sent by their predecessors to East Africa, the Hilton Young Commission had made it clear that a common roll on equal franchise without racial descrimination "could only be realised by local consent." He thought the question might be suspended until the new Government had been able to decide their policy regarding East Africa, but it must be made quite clear to them by the Indian community in Kenya who have the wholehearted backing of their countrymen here, that the white settlers in East Africa will only consent to unequal franchise, separate electoral roll and pronounced racial descrimination. Indians will not tolerate this grossly unfair method of "settling" the franchise question. It will be useful for the MacDonald Government to remember this when defining their East African policy and the earlier they define it, the better.

OUR ANTIQUATED LAND REVENUE SYSTEM

INDICTMENT BY AN EX-REVENUE OFFICIAL

—:o:—

(BY KHAN BAHADUR JACOB B. ISRAEL).

I.

The question of Land Revenue does not receive as much public attention as it needs in India. It affects land-owners who form almost the whole population of India, the humblest and poorest non-barbarian human society in the world. It is totally illiterate and, being far off and not in touch with the few centres where the advanced few raise a hue and cry for reforms, its voice is rarely raised and heard about its uplift and advance towards a better and freer existence than it is experiencing at present.

AGRICULTURISTS—COUNTRY'S BACKBONE.

In every country the stability of Government depends on the good will and happy condition of the farming classes. It is this class which present a country with healthy and noble progeny needed for the upkeep and continuance of a nation. It is this class which fights enemies and keeps them out of the country. None can deny that the farming class, in India especially, is the stomach of the body of Government and on the well-being of the stomach depends the safety of all the other organs of the body. It is essential, therefore, that the first care of any Government administration in India should be that the farmers are contented and happy and that no causes arise for Government and the farmers to be on inimical and opposing terms. Such a condition will easily sap the stability of any Government, however strong it may be.

CAUSES OF DISCONTENT.

The greatest cause for differences arising between the Government and the farming classes is the land revenue. In all raytavari villages Government is the landlord and the farmer is the tenant. Government, fixes the revenue each tenant has to pay, and Revenue Officers recover it, who are themselves the Civil Judges for enforcement of recovery in cases of default. In this whole process several causes arise for irritation and dissatisfaction of the ryots and I propose now, from my past experience, to show these causes, as far as possible, and suggest remedies for them.

ANTIQUATED CODE.

In the first place, the law, viz. the Land Revenue Code, which governs this branch of Government administration has become antiquated and consequently many of its provisions militate against modern ideas now arising about freedom of humanity. The whole law will have,

Continued on page 8.

THROUGH BRITISH EYES

"Hullo, Kid" to Parent

It is bad enough that British Films are elbowed aside by American ones, at 'home', but even worse is the infiltration of American influence into the Englishman's Castle—his home, as the following quotation from a London paper shows:—

"The Americanisation of the country through the medium of the talkie film screen is fast being accomplished.

In the West End of London every super-cinema except one is showing films in which voices provide entertainment in the dialect of the Bowery, the Middle West and occasionally of New York's "Four Hundred."

EFFECT OF AMERICAN TALKIES.

It is not my intention to attack American talkies. Their entertainment value is undoubted and there is no point in hiding the fact that the public are at the moment flocking to see this type of film.

The effect of these talkies is already reflected in the conversation of children—and in many instances grown-ups.

Talk in youthful circles to-day is of "boobs". "ginks," "simps," "hijackers," "saps" and "dumbbells"—the last two expressions being the terms applied to friends whose mentality is not ranked as high as it might be.

It is quite a common occurrence for small boys and girls to greet their parents after a visit to the talkies with "Hullo, Kid," and small wonder that a modern translation of "a dream of fair women" becomes "a bunch of blondes."

In the same way grown-ups ask for "a spot of giggle-water" instead of whisky and soda; while the show at the "so and so" theatre is a "wow".

Argumentative friends are described as talking "bolony"; a fancy for the three-thirty race is "a cinch"; and Italian operas are referred to as "Wop" music."

OUR FUTURE CABINET-MINISTERS AGAIN.

The resources of Oxford intellect are endless. Here is the latest specimen:—

"An undergraduate bicycling circle has been formed at Oxford and that a most exciting rally was held the other day.

This consisted of a Marathon race round the town. Various things had to be done en route, such as the consumption of glasses of ale and the ascent of flights of steps, so it is not surprising that some of the best Dark Blue blood was spilled."

ON PUBLIC HONOURS.

'The New Leader' thus disburdens itself of its thoughts on the good old custom of the periodical lists of honour, so dear to all men who are not infected with moral plagues like that of Socialism or Communism:—

"We have no use at all for the childish custom of Birthday Honours; but, putting aside that fundamental objection, we are always irritated by the cool assumption that the people included in these lists are, in the main, more entitled to national recognition and praise, than millions of men and women whose services to the commonweal are infinitely greater and more deserving. Take an illustration at random. All the doctors who attended the King in his recent illness receive one or another kind of honour. Why? There are thousands of hard-working worried medical practitioners in the country performing, to put it at the least, service of quite as valuable a character. The nurses attending the King all received O.B.E.s. In our hospitals there are thousands of nurses saving life and limb, caring and tending for humble patients. Who suggests that the State should honour them? Why do distinguished physicians and capable nurses become worthy of high honour just because they prescribe for or nurse a king?

And then there are the other kind of honours. They are lumped together under the sentence "For public and political services." Sir Wm. Berry with his brothers creates a great Press Trust which he places at the disposal of the Tory Party. For this he becomes a baron. And this principle runs throughout the list: the chairman of the Lufon Conservatives, the president of the Taunton Conservatives, and so on and so on, become knights. Crowds of the same kind of people become O.B.E.s of different grades. Column after column of names of those receiving these decorations appear in the Public Press until one wonders how people with self-respect can bear to have themselves associated with this positive shower of petty "honours".

Notes of the Day

—:o:—

Weathering The Cape.

A Reuter's message from Paris states that widespread relief is felt in French political circles at the Poincare Government's "having weathered the dangerous cape" in the Chamber by the withdrawal of the resolution recently moved by a Radical deputy insisting on the reaffirmation of the Mellon-Berenger plan in settling French war-debts to America. The acceptance by the Chamber of this plan, after the agreement arrived at Paris by the Reparations and Inter-Allied Debts Conference by all parties concerned, including France, would have made the position of the Poincare Government most embarrassing. The French Chamber is still insistent upon M. Poincare and his colleagues accepting the agreement arrived at by the Reparations Committee only with reservations. One of them, of course, is that French payments will depend upon how much France secures from Germany in the way of Reparations. America is sure to be annoyed over this truculent attitude of the French Chamber and M. Poincare finds himself in the unenviable position of being obliged to soothe the ruffled feelings of the deputies. He may weather the storm just now, but it will not be long before it breaks out again.

In Petulant Mood.

General Hertzog is in petulant mood. He cancelled his engagement to attend the Cathedral Church at Pretoria for the Thanksgiving Service to commemorate King George's recovery. This is his way to protest against what he calls "hitting below the belt" tactics of the Bishop of Pretoria who characterised, in a letter to the Press, the Hertzogites' election methods as "disgraceful". The Bishop accused General Hertzog of having played, for election purposes, on the fears of the voters "in regard to South African independence and the treatment of Natives". It may suit General Hertzog to retort to the Bishop by saying that his accusation is merely the lament of a "defeated partizan", but his touchiness is itself an eloquent testimony to the uneasiness which the Hertzogites feel in regard to their native policy.

Storm of Opposition.

There is no doubt that if General Hertzog and his Cabinet persist in pushing forward their anti-native legislation they will be met with a storm of opposition, not only from the educated Natives whose protests they are determined to disregard but from the White employers of Native labour in the Cape Province and the mining areas of South Africa, whose opposition to this foolish policy will be expressed chiefly in the Senate. This opposition the Hertzogites will find it difficult to get over. The Senate is largely representative of the big industrialists. It is bound to regard with the greatest apprehension any move on the part of the bigoted Burgher element now in power to take away from the Natives what little franchise rights they enjoy and make them discontented.

No Support to Ministers.

The Bengal Presidency Muslim League has acted wisely in resolving that its representatives in the Bengal Legislative Council should not help in the formation of or support any Ministry. The main ground on which this decision is based does credit to the League's spirit of independence. It is that "no Ministry that will have to depend on the official bloc for support and for continuance in office can possibly be independent and discharge its duties at all satisfactorily." A curious ground urged is that the Government are generally anxious to "placate those in opposition". It would have been more accurate to say that Government help the party in power or in opposition to suit their own convenience. However, the League's decision not to support any Ministry is quite sound. And it will be a pretty hard task for the Governor to get a stable Ministry in face of the joint opposition of Congressmen and the Muslim Leaguers.

A Thought for the Day.

"If you do not raise the women who are the living embodiment of the Divine Mother, don't think that you have any other way to rise yourselves."

VIVEKANANDA.

EAST AND WEST

LONDON LETTER BY ARTHUR FIELD

—:o:—

INDUSTRIAL DEATHS--MARCONI--CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION--LABOUR AND MILITANCY--JOHN BURNS--ELIJAH'S MANTLE A MISFIT--WHITE LIES FROM GENEVA--HOW THE I. L. O. HELPS INDIA?

LONDON, June 20.

A movement has been initiated that will aim at the proper investigation and control of the huge number of industrial accidents that constantly occur in the British Isles, a large proprotion having fatal results; while the enquiry and agitation will, it is suggested, extend to the industrial diseases which also exact an excessive toll on the working class. The movement has been mildly criticised in some quarters, on the not very radical ground that some half-dozen societies are already in existence, apparently covering questions of working-class health, factory hygiene, etc. The natural rejoinder has been that, in order to demonstrate the uselessness of the proposal, it must be proved (a) that the said societies aim at the same things as the new society aims at; (b) that the societies not only exist but function.

The fact is, that several incidents have occurred which have brought out the fact that "no work of the sort is being carried out." To give one local example: Five poor young women at Battersea were done to death, by a very nasty and painful disease, caused by working on a substance known as Polivarn. In the Polivarn factory there was neglect of precautions, even of the legally—enjoined precautions; there was, up to a certain stage in the series of deaths, evasion of mere financial responsibility. On the other hand there appeared upon the scene not one Society or organisation for health, humanity or benevolence not even a pretence of horror or interest. The poor industrial victims had to become the subjects of politics after their death. I am of the opinion that it would be good to offer to all the parties and all the creeds, also to people of no party and no creed, the chance of trying to prevent these unnecessary sufferings of working people, to mitigate their effects meanwhile, and to investigate the question with a view to remedy and atonement. The numbers are really awful.

The incidents are pathetic and in some cases heart-rending.

The worst feature seems to be that a large proportion of the cases appear to be easily preventible, although, perhaps, at some expense. We shall have pleasure in, quoting in another issue the views of Revd. Claude Tickell, M.A., vicar of Latton, who is co-operating in helping found a national non-party movement?

LONDON BELL HEARD 30 MILES AWAY.

An announcement of the Marconi Company regarding the Military Tattoo now proceeding at Aldershot fills us with surprise for it declares that there is actually one sound or noise that has never before been transmitted as a wireless entertainment. "Big Ben", the clock bell of the House of Commons, has never appeared "on the air", until its positively first "turn" at the Aldershot Tattoo, June 18 to 23. A special record of the famous "chimes has been made by the Gramaphone Company; so that the public will not be fobbed off with the sound of a boy striking a copper tube close to the transmitter. An installation of Marconiphones is electrically reproducing the not very interesting sound at 11 p.m. nightly. Excuse us yawning,

CATHOLIC CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS.

The celebration of the Centenary celebrations of Catholic emancipation was strikingly conducted in Dublin. There was a series of vast meetings, with huge overflows, and the city was profusely decorated. As some half-million attended the opening ceremony, it was decided to employ the ubiquitous wireless for their entertainment. Twenty-seven Marconiphones were erected to spread the talk.

The centenary was made the occasion,—even in Protestant England,—as it is called, of eulogies of Daniel O'Connell, the "liberator." On reading the history of his time, the inquisitive student has often wondered at the remarkable attraction which the oratorical Irishman possessed for his English oppressors, and the close co-operation of O'Connell with English politics and politicians. Without applying the class touchstone to this phenomenon, which would take too long at the present moment, it is well to quote the gist of a few passages from "The History of Trade Unionism". That work was written by Mr. Sidney Webb and his wife. Mr. Sidney Webb, was the diluted Socialist who caused the Fabian Society to pull the bosses of the young Labour movement away from Karl Marx, and offered an amusing alternative authority on economics in the person of the Prof. Stanley Jevons, a strong opponent of trade unionism. It is not surprising that such services to the cause of reaction ended in Mr. Webb being given office in the Labour Government of 1924; and one feels that the news in 1929 is quite appropriate in every way,—that The Right Honourable Sidney Webb, veteran anti-Red, is to be made a Lord. So true it is, in our old English story, that the path of moderation is the path of remuneration. But, to return to our old departed friend Daniel O'Connell. He too knew the fundamental principles of True Blue Britain. John Bull was always ready to do a trade. "If you", said John, will keep your Catholics slaves, I will do the sportsmanlike thing, and regard them as on a parity with my Protestant slaves."

THE LIBERATOR.

The workmen's societies of Dublin and Cork were the fighting champions of their class interests. They were bitterly denounced by all the enemies of those interests, and by none more bitterly than by O'Connell. They, in their turn, repudiated him and denounced him. When Thomas Wakley, M.P. for Finsbury, moved a friendly resolution for an enquiry into the case for the five Glasgow cotton spinners who were tried and condemned for conspiracy, intimidation and murder and into the legal persecution and injustice attending the attack on the Cotton Spinners' Union, the liberating O'Connell opposed and defeated it. He not only made use of his usual debating tricks in analysing trade union rules, but "in a speech of great power" condemned all attempts on the part of workmen's combinations to regulate the conditions of labour. Principles now firmly established, like the establishment of a minimum rate, received the same condemnation. The Government were so notably benefitted by the warm Celtic oratory of this liberating gentleman that it not only refused to grant the enquiry but set up an enquiry into all other trade unions and re-started the war on workers' combinations.

The Select Committee sat, under the chairmanship of Sir Henry Parnell. It confined its investigations chiefly to Dublin and Glasgow. O'Connell with the skill and artifice of an accomplished lawyer, selected witnesses to testify to the "violent and exclusive spirit which animated the Irish unions". It was considered scarcely necessary to call witnesses for the unions; but the Committee allowed John Doherty, then become a master-printer and bookseller, the Manchester Spinners' organisation. It is really surprising that the modern Labour Party of Great Britain has not put up a statue to Daniel O'Connell, the Liberator. It is pretty certain that if Dan'l were here now the party would make a Peer of him.

CONTRIBUTION OF THE WEBBS.

It must not be imagined, however, that the real services to literature and the records of Labour of Mr. and Mrs. Webb are disregarded by their political critics. Their roll of volumes is a stupendous and valuable one. Indeed, unconsciously, they have afforded the material for many a telling criticism of the modern trade union leaders.

The men called to-day extreme and outrageous by official Labourities are proved by the history if trade unionism in Britain and Ireland to be no more extreme or outrageous than the early pioneers of that expression of the class struggle. In some respect they are more scientific and amiable, though no doubt just as redoubtable to the propertied classes and their friends in the ranks of officialdom.

No apology is needed for making a few extracts in proofs of this statement, at the present critical stage in the conduct of the workers' cause, when something parilously akin to virtual surrender has obsessed the minds of the bureaucratic leaders, who form a part, though not the whole, of the trade union leadership. The extracts will be made from the work of the Webbs.

(Webb's History of Trade Unionism, 1919 edn).

OLD RECORDS.

In 1830-34 there was, as repeatedly since, an Old Unionism and a New; but there are frequent references in the newspapers of that day to a great Power of Darkness vaguely described as "the Trades Union." The Trade Club represented the old, the "Trades Union" the new. (A trade union is a combination of the members of one trade: a "trades" union is a combination of different trades). "The" Trades Union simply refers to the ideal at which trades unionists then aimed, the complete union of the workers in a single national Trades Union. ("Times" 1834).

THE FIGHTING SPIRIT.

When I think of the aims of the unionists of nearly a century ago, not only those directly under the influence of Owenite teaching, but earlier than that, I am staggered that men of intelligence and education in the trade union world refuse to see that we are in 1929 in full retreat.

The first, but not the most important thing, is the polite adoption of round table conferences. Take the buildings trades 1832,—in one of their letters to the employers they said:

"We consider that as you have not treated our rules with that deference you ought to have done, we consider you highly culpable and deserving of being severely chastised."

Again:

Referring to a contract taken on by a leading building contractor in Birmingham to erect a raw grammar school, the Builders' Union pointed out that the men would refuse to work on the building, in view of the work people not being consulted as to the terms and conditions on which the contract had been undertaken. "Aware that is our labour alone that can carry into effect what you have undertaken we cannot but view ourselves as parties to your engagement, if that engagement is ever fulfilled: and as you "had no authority from us" to make such an engagement, nor had you any legitimate right to barter our labour at prices fixed by yourself, we "call upon you to exhibit to our several bodies your detailed estimates of quantities and prices at which you have taken the work; and we call upon you to "arrange with us" a fixed percentage of profit for your own services in conducting the building, and in finding the material on which our labour is to be applied. Should we find upon examination that you have fixed equitable prices which will not only remunerate you for your superintendence but us for our toil, we have no objection upon a clear understanding to become partners to the contract."

The second and more important thing is the militancy of the aims and outlook of those early days, faced as the men were with obloquy, force, and the prospect of imprisonment. What the Webbs regarded as a "jumble of ordinary trade union ideas and communist aspirations" lies beyond his power to wipe out of record as fact. It made, they confess, "an ineradicable impression on the working-class leaders of that generation, and inspired the great surge of solidarity."

In 1833 the editor of the Pioneer, or Trades Union Magazine, Birmingham Id., organ of the Builders' Union, said "A union founded on right and just principles is all that is now required.... The vaunted power of capital will now be put to the test; we shall soon discover its worthlessness when deprived of your labour. Labour, prolific of wealth, will readily command the purchase of the soil; and, at a very early period, we shall find the idle possessor compelled to ask you to release him from his worthless holding." Plans were propounded for the undertaking of all the building of the country by the Grand National Guild of Builders. Evidently the rank and file were quite ready for anything!

When we come to the distinctly Owenite period, the plain and open statement is made that the trade unions were to be transformed into national companies to carry on all the manufactures. Webb explains that they could not propose municipal or State control as both Governments were then corrupt; the real fact is that they never thought of anything but the obvious and Bolsh procedure of the workers managing their own work.

Now on the near-centenary, we have Melchett conversations, and chats with the Rationalisers. It's a disgrace to be alive in such a poltroom age, anyway.

Even forty years ago the tone of the movement was firm.

FORTY YEARS AGO.

"The men were not 'loose, idle and disorderly persons', but respectable workman, as the evidence of one man proved, that of Mr. Burleigh, the plucky and experienced correspondent of a Conservative paper, who stated that 80 per cent of the men were willing to do the work which they demanded.... It has also been represented that they were men of the dangerous classes and the natural enemies of the police. . . It is not only in this dock that thieves stand. Those who do are thieves by necessity; others outside who are better dressed are often the same by choice. But assuming that every man that attended the meeting was a thief and the vilest of th evile, the greater the shame, the greater the disgrace, to Society; and the more terrible its punishment will be when these pariahs of Society realise that their misery and degradation is caused by the luxury of a few."

(Mr. Burns then gave a searching analysis of the state of trade, employment, working-class budgets, the inconsistent attitude of authority to freedom of speech, the claims of Liberals Radicals and Tories, the "State", etc., and proceeded:)

"All power flows from the people and is a trust for their benefit, and when trust is abused resistance is not only a right but a duty. It is because I have been a sentry for the people, my class, the poor, 'the lower classes', because I have ever believed and acted upon the belief, as Baron Gurney says, 'That all power springs from the people, and that there is a time when resistance is not only a right but asacred duty,—because I know you must believe this, I ask you, now that distress is prevalent, not to give a verdict that will prevent the people ventilating their grievances openly and publicly by taking their public places from them....

"Remember that tyranny grows by what it feeds on. A defeat at the outposts of free, speech to-day means the surrender of the citadel of freedom of thought to-morrow. . . On behalf of the liberties of the people of London I ask the jury by their verdict to maintain them against the arbitrary conduct of the Executive through their agent and creature, Sir Charles Warren."

Speech of John Burns when tried at the Old Bailey, Jan. 18th, 1888 ("Trafalgar Square", Kent and Mathews, Battersea).

WEARING THE GIANT'S MANTLE.

A perusal of the documents is recommended to those who think that Saklatvala lost the Battersea seat through wild talk, that John Burns won it through moderate and mild compromises, or that Major William Sanders, of the International Labour Office at Geneva (who pinched the seat from Saklatvala) is, as he pretends, the inheritor of the Labour champion Burns' principles and record. Major Sanders, M.P., having got his seat, has now resigned from Geneva; but he still waves aloft the telegram from his Director, Mon. Albert Thomas, of the I. L. O., congratulating him on taking the representation away from an Indian. In his triumph meeting at Prince's Head, Battersea, where he had nearly as many hearers as the defeated Saklatvala over on the opposite side of the square, the militarist Major boasted of his telegrams of congratulation, and of his old associations with Mr. John Burns. He laid claim to be in some way similar to Burns, the renowned pacifist who sacrificed a seat in the Cabinet because he opposed the entry of Britain into the Great Carnage. Burns was one of the earliest advocates of the rights of Indians. Sanders talks of white men being the proper representatives of white men, flesh of their flesh and blood of their blood. This pretence of Sanders to resemble or follow. The Great Tribune has led us to ask, in a letter to The South Western Star, if he had received any support or congratulation from Honest John. The answer is, of course, "not a scrap" "It is an illustration", proceeds the letter, "of a bitter joke, not invented by Reds, that Mr. Sanders is wearing the giant's clothing, and it don't fit!"

CONSISTENCY.

Mr. Sanders complained, at the meeting alluded to above, that he had been abused by Mr. Saklatvala's supporters. In the same breath he pictured Saklatvala as taking orders from Moscow. Now, Saklatvala does not take a thousand pounds nor a hundred pence from his spiritual masters in Moscow. On the other hand, Major Sanders has been drawing from "his Director, Mons. Albert Thomas of Geneva", one thousand pounds yearly. This is for his totally inadequate services, on which a time limit was placed that is approaching (hence the resignation), in the International Labour Office, to which the majority of the All-India T. U. C. executive have resolved to appoint advisory delegates, no doubt as an expression of gratitude for the defeat of the only representative of India in the Imperial Legislature.

Can it be that Monsieur Thomas, French "socialist director of this Swiss I. L. O., among the people classified by Major Sanders as proper British advisers and champions, "flesh of their flesh" and so on? Provided he is not Russian, any white man is good enough to "direct" the destines of India, it seems. This odious Empire League talk about whites representing whites must have caused some squirms to Sanders' election agent, who was on the platform, and who is a coloured man. This remarkable gentleman Mr. Archer, at one time called Saklatvala his "adopted son." Since the Official Labour move he has ratted with some others. At the meeting in question he was trying to prove that he had become a whole-hog Briton, flesh of Mr. Sanders' delicate frame. Only to hear this talk about white men representing white men. Too bad.

Really, one can quite see why Indians should send delegates to Mr. Sanders' "I. L. O." at Geneva. It is out of gratitude to Saklatvala.

LIES, WHITE AND COLOURED.

Mr. Sanders has declared that his local workers were accused by "the Communists" of having used subscriptions for personal ends. This distorted reference to the real statements of the older Labour Party when some of its officials turned turtle cannot be gone into here, but what is known to everyone is that Mr. Archer at that very meeting was saying the very same thing about Mr. Saklatvala. Referring to Mr. Saklatvala's statement that he received a sum from the Communist Party, in aid of his election, Mr. Archer quoted from Joynson-Hicks' Blue Book where the sum quoted as a higher one,—the clear implication being that Mr. Archer accused Mr. Saklatvala of sticking to £160. The withdrawal of the figure in the House, and acceptance of Mr. Saklatvala's figure by Sir W. Joynson-Hicks, was ignored, and Saklatvala vulgarly and foully libelled. Such tactics have been resorted to against "Sak", and have naturally evoked regrettable "feeling". They have been repudiated by some of Mr. Sanders' own henchmen, such as Mayor Edwards and Mr. Kiloh; but Mr. Sanders has neither deprecated them nor stopped them. I can give a whole list of misstatements circulated by his canvassers, only a few of which have been, privately and obscurely, disowned by Mr. Sanders.

Mr. Sanders talks of Communists needing to import a stage army of "disturbers of the peace" (the next step will be for this law-and-order person to call out his regiment) to organise the work of this election. Like Mr. Sanders when he was recruiting canon-fodder, we did not have to, but we loved to do it "and will do it again". "Have to" import helpers, with a vote of 6,554?

SEND-OFF TO MR. M. C. PAREKH

A gathering of friends was held in the Prarthana Samaj Hall on Thursday evening to give a hearty send-off to Mr. M. C. Parekh who is proceeding to America on a lecturing tour. Mr. Natarajan who presided congratulated Mr. Parekh and showed how fitted he was to give a mssage of spiritual fellowish to the Christian countries. Mr. Parekh, being a Hindu disciple of Christ, has studied Hindrism in the spirit of Christ and had studied Christianity in the spirit of liberal Hinduism, like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Keshub Chandra Sen, Pratap Chandura, Muzumdar and Ravindranath Tagore. He charged Mr. Parekh not to bear any grudge to Miss Mayo and people of her thinking but to give a message of sympathy to the great nation who was trying the great experiment of Prohibition. Hinduism was not only tolerant to other religions but regarded all religions as so many paths leading to God.

Messrs. G. B. Trivedi, Jamnadas Madhavji Mehta, Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai, Mr. Vajeshankar, Thakorial and Kothari spoke of the deep pity, self-sacrifice, sincerity and highly spiritual nature of Mr. Parekh and wished him God-speed in his mission of bringing East and West together.

Mr. Parekh was then garlanded. In his reply he said he was a Hindu disciple of Christ and belonged to no Christian Church or sect. He continued to be a Liberal Hindu and he proposed to lecture on Gita, Upnishads and Hindnism in its best form. His love for India had not diminished but increased by his study of Christianity. He retained the goodwill of his friends and relations and was never persecuted socially. He hoped to teach the best of Hindu culture to the West and learn the best of Western culture.

THE INDIAN SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY.

With a view to foster a feeling of brotherhood and greater intercourse, among the members of the Indian Spiritualist Society and the sympathisers of the movement of Spiritualism in India, a social gathering will shortly be held the date and place of which will be announced in due course. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside on the occasion and Mr. V. D. Rishi will deliver a lecture on "Spirit Photography" by the aid of Magic Lantern. Several others will also speak about their experiences in Spirit Communication.

(Continued from column 7).

before it with our own Imperial kness.

(In noting the National Administrative Council's dissent from my last article, may I take this opportunity of thanking it for its liberality in permitting the expression of an unpopular opinion in the columns of the Party organ?)

"NEW LEADER."

FROM WASHINGTON TO DELHI

—:o:—

The Initiative of Labour

(BY H. N. BRAILSFORD.)

One knows now the kind of nightmare it was. Five years of it had made it seem natural, almost inevitable. It was the kind in which, whatever happened in one's agitated, unhappy, dream, one's arm was glued immobile to one's side, one's feet were fettered. Mr. Baldwin has been gone for little more than a week, and incredible things have begun to happen, fortunate things, things that reveal an imagination at work. Mr. MacDonald is going to Washington. We may expect in September that the League will revive, under his stimulation, to play again the part which the better genius of humanity designed for it ten years ago. The Eight Hours Convention is about to be ratified. One counts on the prompt resumption of official relations with Russia. It is of good omen that the Reparations Settlement arrives at this moment, bringing with it the prospect that khaki and horizon blue will vanish from the Rhine before the summer is over.

MACDONALD'S MASTERLY STROKE.

In this general review, Mr. MacDonald's decision to visit America shall have first place. It is a masterly stroke, which shows, like his handling of the French situation in 1924, a sure instinct for the psychology of peoples. The promptness of the announcement has doubled its effect, for it means that Mr. MacDonald came to his post with a just sense of the importance of Anglo-American relations. One must forget neither Germany, nor Russia, neither Egypt nor India, and yet for the future of peace and the co-operative idea that underlies it, the attitude of the British and American democracies to each other is the first consideration for the shaping of a harmonious world.

Our relations under Tory management had grown dangerously unfriendly. The actual menace came from the competitive building of cruisers, with its ugly reminiscence of the first phases of Anglo-German rivalry. But the bad manners of our rulers counted for much in the growing estrangement. Americans had noted that when Mr. Baldwin visited Canada he carefully kept to out side of the frontier, while Sir Austen Chamberlain took a holiday in California but kept Washington at a distance. The long delays in renewing the Root and Bryan treaties of arbitration and conciliation had got on the State Department's nerves: an irritating series of pinpricks, now from our side and again from theirs, revealed the tightning tension. Americans, in spite of the greatness of their country, are curiously sensitive to any light which suggests an attitude of superiority, and for this sort of insolence the less sensitive type of Englishman has a notable talent.

But by temperament and inclination, they are a friendly and expansive people, with welcoming, affirmative minds. They will respond at once to Mr. MacDonald's signal, and he will find them disposed to travel with him on the road to co-operation and disarmament, as far and as fast as he cares to go.

Mr. Hoover, on his side, is not the man to be satisfied with small and timid steps. He, too, after the inaction and dullness of the Coolidge period, has restored to his country the power of movement. It was unlucky that his initiative for naval disarmament at Geneva came at a moment when we had other things to think about, and two notable speeches, which he has since delivered, found us absorbed in the election and its after-effects. One gathers that he is summoning us to a great historic effort.

He may lack Mr. Wilson's eloquence, and his gift for touching the world's emotions, but he is a man of action, and his approach to this difficult question has been well thought out. He realises that there can be no safety, save in the honest adoption of a "parity" of naval strength. One may doubt whether parity be not an illusion: the tasks of the two fleets and the geographical conditions in which they operate are so dissimilar, that even were they exact duplicates, the one of the other, there could be no guarantee of enquality in striking power. And yet in any measurable inequality there is danger, for each of us is subject to the attentions of the jealous panic-monger. To agree to equality is really to proclaim to ourselves and each other that we have banished the very idea of competitive power from our future relations.

One uses these words with a sense that they mean something new and experimental in history. Never in the world's records have two naval powers managed to avoid a destructive revalry, which ended by sweeping one of them off the seas. So Rome dealt with Carthage, and our ambitions ended the naval career, first of Spain and Holland, and then of France and Germany. A student of history who tried, with this lesson in his mind, to forecast the Anglo-American future, would find little to reassure us, save that we have in common a somewhat paradoxical character which laughs at logic, shuts its eyes to the inevitable, and at least professes an unusual respect for morals.

But have Spain, Holland, France, and Germany only themselves to thank for their disappearance from the seas? We shall be wise to realise that it is a unique adventure in world-history that we are essaying. We have the good fortune to attempt it before America has consciously set before herself as a goal the mastery of the world. If we delay in banishing armed rivalry from the thoughts of us both, the moment will be gone beyond recall. She can and will outbuild us, until she beggars us or beats us.

THE AMERICAN MIND.

One does not yet know the detail, of Mr. Hoover's new formulae for measuring naval strength. If they are even moderately reasonable, we shall do well to accept them with as little haggling as possible. The real difficulty lies in Mr. Hoover's proclamation of the doctrine that all naval strength is relative. So in a sense it is, and yet the Admiralty's view has in present conditions some basis of reason. It argues that there is an absolute limit to disarmament, namely distance and the length of our sea-roads. One recalls Admiral Jellicoe's calculation, that even if we had our full complement of 71 small cruisers, each of them would have to patrol some 2,700 miles of sea-road—almost the width of the Atlantic. There is no answer to that, save to tackle the difficult problems of blockade and capture at sea.

My recent stay in America has convinced me that it would be unwise to precipitate that discussion. For the trouble is, that while in Europe pacific and progressive thought is all for the organisation of peace, the recognised exponents of American pacifism (the "outlawry" school, led by Senator Borah) are rather for proclaiming it than for organising it. In their present temper they would not recognise our European distinction between legitimate operations of defence sanctioned by the League, and "private" wars. Our solution—the limitation of neutral rights of trade with the declared aggressor in the first case, and a full recognition of the rights of neutrals against both belligerents in the second case—commends itself to a few exceptional Americans like Mr. Howland, Professor Shotwell, and senator Capper, but it would be rejected with impatience by the Senate.

BIG THINGS POSSIBLE.

Mr. Hoover might be willing to adopt this solution (which is simply that of the second of President Wilson's Fourteen Points), but it would be useless to negotiate a settlement which the Senate would reject. The way to prepare an eventual agreement on the Freedom of the Seas is first of all to satisfy the direct American demand for disarmament. Mr. Hoover has said (through Mr. Bibson) that he is prepared for any measure of reduction, "however drastic," provided it be mutual. For how much, then, are we prepared—or rather, in a world where no enemy shows his flag upon the seas, how great a fleet do we insist on retaining? Would it be unreasonable to propose the complete scrapping of capital ships? Or, if we must think in terms of total tonnage, would the world survive the shock of a 50 per cent. reduction? I think I know Americans well enough to predict that they at leats would respond with generous enthusiasm to uch a suggestion. Our courage and bigness will be tested in these conversations.

One suggestion I will venture to repeat. Might we not allay some suspicions and alarms by offering to demilitarise the whole of our West Indian possessions? They are in the zone of defence of the Panama Canal, and about that canal Americans can be as nervous as we are about Suez. Our admirals would have sleepless nights, if Cyprus were an American island. There has been talk about British strategical designs (mixed up with oil-fields in Columbia, and Senator Reed described the Bermudas as a gun pointed at the heart of America. He is given to rhetoric, but it would be as well to remove that gun.

Very soon we shall have to think long and earnestly about India. In Tuesday's "Times" Sir Michael O'Dwyer parades the usual argument of the Anglo-Indian reactionary against self-government—we dare not leave the minorities unprotected. It is not an argument that one can dismiss lightly. But are British machine guns the only conceivable instruments of protection? To my thinking, the wisest thing that we could do, would be to bring in the League to buttress the Dominion solution. Let the Constitution provide every reasonable guarantee for the rights of Moslems and others, but instead of retaining London as the Court of Appeal, might we not call in Geneva? If a German in Lodz may look to the League for his rights, why not a Mohammedan in Bombay?

In this way we should ensure the fair treatment of minorities, while the majority could no longer suspect that we were using this pretext to prolong our own direct sway. Assuredly, Geneva must be greatly strengthened before this guarantee would seem adequate, but to strengthen Geneva stands high among the professed purposes of Labour. The best way to strengthen it is to how

(Continued in Column

INDIAN MUSIC COMING INTO ITS OWN

Its Place in University Education

MR. MIRZA ALI MAHOMED KHAN PRESIDES AT ANNIVERSARY OF INDIAN SCHOOL OF MUSIC

The fourth anniversary of the School of Indian Music conducted by Prof. B. R. Deodhar was celebrated with great *eclat* at Wilson College on Saturday evening. Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay presided on the occasion. There was a distinguished gathering of ladies and gentlemen present on the occasion prominent amongst them being Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Mrs. Rajam, Mrs. Shafi Tyabji, Mr. Yakub Hussein, Principal and Mrs. MacKenzie, Consul-General for Portugal, Prof. Tejasingh, Raja Bahadur Govindal Shivlal, Mrs. Sirur and Miss Thompson, Miss Navajbai D. Contractor Prof. V. G. Rao, P. V. Kane and others.

The programme which was both varied and entertaining contained not less than 11 items of vocal and instrumental music which were much appreciated.

After Prof. Deodhar had given a brief *resume* of the work done last year by the School and how the institute was enlisting general public support and sympathy Mr. Mirza was requested to deliver his address.

—:o:—

MUSIC AN ENNOBLING ART

Mr. Mirza in the course of his presidential address said that he knew nothing about the science of Indian Music or any music at all.

He was there in their midst that evening, as he deemed it to be his duty to do his best to encourage the fine arts of India. Indian Music has been in existence for thousands of years and in the beginning it appears to have been confined to the chanting or singing of hymns. Hindu's Music is said to be of divine origin.

ORIGIN OF HINDU MUSIC.

The legend is that before the world was created all pervading sound "Om" ran through space. Four Vedas were revealed by Brahma, the last of which was Sama Ved dealing with music. The legend proved unequivocally that from the most ancient times music flourished in India and influenced the lives of the people. In the Hindu epics also there is evidence to show that music was cultivated and encouraged by the Princes and the people. Unfortunately there is no written record tracing the history of Indian Music, from the beginning to the present day. Mr. B. R. Deodhar has been good enough at his request to give him a few points showing the advances made in this noble science from period to period.

The first period in the history of Indian Music is from the Vedic times to the Buddha period, viz., upto about 500 B.C. and is known as Sama Sangit Yog or period of Sama Music. The next period from 500 B.C. to about the beginning of the Christian era may be styled as the Ritual Music period. The third period extends upto the 14th century of the Christian Era, that is upto the time of the Muslim Rule in this country.

MUSIC AND MUSLIM RULE.

When they come to the Mahomedan period they were on firm ground. The Moslems had the historical instinct and their historians tell that during the 12th and 13th centuries, i.e., when the Deccan was invaded by Sultan Alaudin music was in a flourishing condition and that most of the musicians were taken by the Royal army to Northern India. The Sultan himself was a patron of the art. The great Persian poet Amir Khusru lived during his time. It was Amir Khusru who introduced the Kavali style and other melodies. His songs in Persian are sung to this day. He is the inventor of the Sitar. The Ain-i-Akbari written by the Scholar Abdul Fazal tells us that the art of Indian Music reached the highest stage of excellence in the reign of Akbar. It was during this reign that the great singer Tansen the most notable musical artist of the era flourished. His name is still remembered. Tansen himself was a pupil of Hindu musician Haridas. It was in this reign that Indian music reached its high water-mark.

Coming down to the 19th century the name of Vajidali Shah will suggest itself to most of them. Vajidali Shah was a ruler of Oudh who was deported and taken to Calcutta where he spent the rest of his life at Matia Burj devoting his leisure hours to singing and dancing.

Continuing Mr. Mirza said: May I now mention the names of some persons who were music experts. The first name that suggests is that of Narad. The next name is that of Shiv. The third name of Bharat, the inspired sage who invented dramatic representation. The next name is that of Ravan. To this day there is a musical instrument played in Gujarat which I am informed is called after his name, viz., "Ravanhut".

I have mentioned these names and the point I wish to make is this that with this history behind it and the names of some of your holiest and highest persons—Gods and Rishis—you may call them—and kings connected with this noble art, yet music has been neglected in this country for centuries. It is difficult to account for this neglect. It may possibly be accounted for by the fact that music and dancing were and are connected with and practised by women whose morals were and are not of a high character.

MUSIC ASSERTS IN SPITE OF FANATICISM.

According to the Muslim orthodox opinion even the hearing of music, both vocal and instrumental, is unlawful according to the Shariat or the religious law. In spite of this prohibition of the Shariat the Moslems more particularly the Moslem Princes and the higher classes have always been patrons of this art. At the end of December, 1926, and the beginning of the year 1927 I was at Ajmere during the fair at the Durga of the celebrated saint Khaja Minnruddin Chishti. Here musicians from all parts of India came and sang at all hours. At night I attended a special Majlis or meeting where songs of a religious character were sung and they had such effect on some of the persons present that they went into ecstacy and danced. The great Persian poet Moulana Jalaiudin Rumi begins his celebrated work the Masnavi by an address to the flute and to this day the Mowlevia Dervishes dance in ecstacy to the music of the flute.

AN ENNOBLING ART.

It is not necessary for me here to dilate upon the uplift of the soul which the hearing of good music more particularly of songs in praise of God or hymns brings on. Many of these songs and poems contain some of the noblest outpourings of the human heart and when properly sung they uplift the soul and influence people in leading higher and nobler lives. Personally I should like to see the Sittar and the Sarangi introduced in every Indian home just as the piano is in Europe. When music becomes general the prejudice existing against it will disappear and people will learn to take it at its proper value.

It is a sign of the times that Indian Music is being encouraged everywhere and Indian people are taking to this art. That there has been an awakening in favour of music is apparent from the All-India Music Conferences that have been held in recent years. The Second All-India Music Conference at which the Nawab Saheb of Rampur presided was held at Delhi on the 14th of December, 1918, and there have been Conferences both at Lucknow and Benares since. In January, 1926, Mr. Clements delivered a course of lectures on Indian Music in the University of Bombay. These lectures were published in 1927.

PLACE OF MUSIC IN UNIVERSITY.

The Bombay University has adopted a policy of encouraging the Fine arts including music. In Mr. Karve's Indian Women's University, Poona, I find that courses in Indian Music have been prescribed for all its examinations. The Bombay University Reforms Committee went in details into the question of encouraging the Fine arts. Several persons were consulted, notably Messrs. Clements and Bhatkhande. The result of such consultation you will find in the pages of the Report. I shall not detain you with references to these pages. Mr. Bhatkhande was good enough to frame a course and submit the same for our consideration. The result was that the Committee made a favourable report for the establishment of such a Faculty. But how is the Faculty to work if there are not a sufficient number of schools and colleges established. By establishing this school which is intended to teach music on scientific lines Mr. Deodhar has done a service to Bombay. We need several such schools. The practice of music is elevating and probably there is no better way of spending an evening than of spending it in the bosom of your family hearing music from the mouths of those who are nearest and dearest to you. I wish Mr. Deodhar's Institution every success.

The function came to a close after the President was garlanded and the singing of a chorus.

OUR ANTIQUATED LAND REVENUE SYSTEM

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

therefore, to be completely overhauled by the aid of skilled life-long experts and a Commission specially appointed for enquiry and report as to how the law should now stand in order fully to harmonise with modern developments as well as the people's requirements. In the meantime, I propose to suggest certain precautions necessary on the part of Officers of Government concerned with the Land Revenue Administration.

Surveying and classing of lands is now complete and fully confirmed. There may be mistakes therein, but, they cannot now be helped. Redoing measuring and classing of lands is impossible without incurring a prohibitive cost and the advantage to be obtained will not prove worth the trouble and expense needed. It is best now to accept the work already done as correct and to abide by it.

WANTED REVISION OF PRINCIPLES.

What needs most careful attention is the future revision of assessments. In view of the lessons learnt at the Bardoli enquiry it appears most essential that the principles on which revision of assessments are based are carefully revised in view of the conditions now prevailing in the country. Each pice of the revised assessment will have to be shown as fully justifiable on principles of justice and equity and the legitimate needs of a secure and good government. Every rise will have to be based on statistics scrupulously correct and carefully collected by laborious outdoor work and visits from house to house. Statistics filled in from fanciful imagination or dreamy estimates cause an unjustifiable rise in revenue resulting in ruin both to the ryots and the Government. In view of the state disclosed at the Bardoli enquiry all contemplated revisions of revenue wherever they may have now become ripe for introduction will have to be carefully verified by personal inspection of villages from house to house and survey number to survey-number. The present new class of revenue officers will have to be different from what it is. They will have to be outdoor workers and making personal friends with the farming classes and not considering it below their dignity to visit even the humblest cottage in a village or talking amiably to the lowest ryots bringing a grievance to them. There is no need to be overawing by silence and vain gravity of appearance. It is in the hands of the Revenue officers to keep the ryots happy and fully confiding in them and in that lies the stability of the established government of a country.

OPPRESSIVE COERCIVE METHODS.

Another cause of irritation in land revenue matters is the present mode of recovery thereof, especially in case of default. Indiscriminate coercion causes extensive varuance and dissatisfaction. Once a Commissioner and a Collector combined for reduction of correspondence and speedy recovery of land revenue and there followed such indiscriminate modes of coercion and they were so very far from practical common sense that the whole population got subjected to terror and complete dissatisfaction, one common farmer once remarking confidentially to me that, if the King were to send more officers like these, India would soon be lost to England. The height of indiscretion in the matter was when a person was hauled up and arrested for non-payment of revenue in the midst of his own marriage ceremony. The effects of the modes thus followed are still to be seen. I was a silent observer, but, suffered severely for once expressing disapproval of the modes followed. Several subordinates got ruined and were persecuted for showing in practice the slightest sympathy to deserving ryots.

NEED FOR SYMPATHY.

The portion of the land revenue code relating to recovery by coercive methods will have to be thoroughly overhauled. To prevent ruin to many ryots, the Revenue Officers' present tight hold will have to be considerably loosened and there will have to be some system of calling upon a defaulter to show cause why coercion should not be used, in preference to the present mode of sending the thunderbolt of immediate recovery of 1/4 fine or of forfeiture of lands and property, or of personal arrest.

In farming, there are frequent cases of sudden individual misfortunes in spite of abundant rainfall and favourable weather conditions. In the law of recovery, there will have to be discretion for Revenue Officers to treat such cases with sympathy and not to cause mutual disaster. As Prant Officer of Salsette a hard case of misfortune reached my notice in a Tagai matter at Andheri. Had I used the coercion the law empowered me to exercise the farm and a useful nursery would have been ruined. Undisturbed I waited for six months, the farmer braved the misfortune and paid up. A useful farm and nursery were thus saved. It is still in existence and has proved a boon to fruit and flower growers in these parts.

And, then, in matters of exercise of minor rights by villagers for domestic as well as business purposes the ryots will have to be treated with greater consideration than at present. The harassment the farmers meet with in these matters at the hands of revenue subordinates, the effects of mere quibbling over the law on the subject, is unbearable. It leads to much variance and bad feeling towards Government. The provisons of the law in this matter will have to be so clearly laid down as to enable a ryot to exercise his minor rights without molestation, harrassment, or blackmailing by the Talati or any other Revenue Officer.

(To Be Continued).

NAGPUR RAILWAY WORKERS

GRIEVANCES NOT YET REDRESSED

—:o:—

MR RUIKAR NOT SATISFIED WITH AGENT'S REPLY

Mr. R. S. Ruikar interviewed as regards the Agents reply said:—

The expected has happened at Nagpur. The Agent has come and gone. After an elaborate and lengthy inquiry, the Agent has failed to do full justice to the Railway Workers at Nagpur. False ideas of prestige and discipline have prevailed with the Agent rather than justice and fairplay. No doubt some of the grievances like the scarcity of water at Humpyard, electric charges and over-working in the Foremans office have received sympathetic consideration from the Agent but the main demand as regards victimisation has been turned down by the Agent; neither has he done full justice to those who have been wrongfully dismissed from Railway Service. The cry of over-worked Cabinmen has also failed to reach the Agents ears.

AN OPPORTUNITY LOST.

A fine opportunity has been lost and once more it has been proved that even the highest Railway Official can hardly rise above the false ideas of prestige and discipline. The Agents reply is the dawn of success to the Railway Workers cause. Its the first victory of the Railway workers in their struggle against the Administration for the improvement of their working conditions. The Agents reply clearly demonstrates that full co-operation is not still forthcoming from the Railway Administration, in the attempts of the workers to improve their present miserable working conditions. The only way now left open for the Railway Workers is to have a 100 per cent Trade Union organisation and to carry on the struggle with greater vigour, tenacity courage and sacrifice.

At Nagpur the struggle has proved that no genuine co-operation will be forthcoming from the Agent with Trade Union. The Agent himself has thus shows the future course of action to the Railway Workers. The only resource now left to the Railway Workers is to prepare themselves on the whole line for direct action for the vindication of their just and proper demands. I am placing a elaborate set of demands before the next meeting of the Executive for being presented to the Agent on behalf of all the G.I.P. Railway Workers. If the Railway Workers feel for the injustice done to the Nagpur Workers it is up to them to carry on this big struggle fearlessly and boldly. I can assure the other Railway Workers that the Nagpur Workers will always stand in the vanguard. The injustice done to the Nagpur workers should be an eye opener to those who believe in operation with Railway Administration and proves beyond doubt that the salvation and emancipation of the Indian Working Classes can only come by direct action. That Mr. Burn with all his personal good feeling and sympathy could do nothing for the Nagpur Workers is no fault of his but of the vicious system under which the Workers have to live. I appeal to all the G.I.P. Railway workers to loyally carry out the programme of militant action which will be shortly launched forth by the Union. This will be the only fitting reply to the injustice done to the Nagpur Workers.

DEMOCRACY AND INDIA

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1.)

merely the fact that the executive government, the administrative power comes to be entrusted to the people who are constantly made aware of their sense of responsibility and so in fact carry out the doctrine of popular sovereignty but you have the phenomenon of active participation on momentous actions of the entire body of the people, helped by such devices" said Prof. Shah. He maintained that democracy might be made effective and operative and it was possible to check its misues and perversions and minimise its shortcomings. But he emphasised the essential condition of democracy lay in the full sense of responsibility.

WHAT POLITICAL ENTHUSIASTS FORGOT.

Prof Shah further alluded to the point that democracy was not an end in itself but it was only a means to an end. In the present political state of this country it was necessary and desirable but it could not be the goal. This distinction he said was often ignored by enthusiastic democrats. It was a distinction all the more vital to be remembered if one grasped and strived to attain the real purpose of political society. Democracy must be scraped in case it failed to do its appointed task and that task was to establish that degree of equality as well as liberty amongst the citizens which would give them the fullest scope to attain the purpose of their being, to attain self-realisation, without which he said they may regard themselves as groping in the dark.

The possibilities of self-expression and self-realisation were to-day denied to a very vast majority of human beings because artificial restrictions and handicaps were put in their way. It was pre-eminently the task of the Government and Prof. Shah submitted democracy fulfilled this task satisfactorily.

FEDERALISM DEFINED.

Proceeding Prof. Shah went on to examine what was federalism. Federalism was also a devise, a mechanism which strove to reconcile on the one hand the divergence of opinion that might exist between several classes or sections of a community of a large country like India and on the other hand to assure to each sect or class the greatest possible opportunity for self development, it was just here that the greatest exercise of political craftmanship lay. In recognising that there were divergence of interest and even conflict between various classes one did not deny the possibility of reconciliation and harmony, the harmony being attained from the fact that in those communities which were capable of combining in a Federation there was some essential unity some link to hold them together.

The distinctive mark of a Federation was the function between national and local organisations namely concentration of such authority as may be indespensible for the maintenance as well as carrying out national solidarity at the same time guaranteeing local autonomy and local self-government. The principle of Federation was to keep each constituent members of the Federation combined in one solid unit at the same time keep each of them independent and autonomous, so as to facilitate fruition of local ambitions and rights. A federation therefore was necessarily democratic.

Applying these two forms of Government to the case of India, Prof. Shah could not say whether Indians could yet call themselves democratic. It could not be gainsaid that their political development had been towards self-government. How far it was a democratic Government was the question. Taking then that the democratisation was the political ideal of India for the moment even thought it was not a goal he would go on to examine whether there were creeping in that democracy despairing factors and vicious conditions.

WARNING SIGNALS.

There were certainly, he opined, features in the public life of this country—which must serve them as warning signals. The country itself was so large that there were bound to be divergence of opinion. It was not surprising that absolute indentity of interest was not to be found although it was desirable. Whether one deplored it or not one had to recognise that there was communal tension. One must set about either correcting or avoiding such features. Speaking of communal tension he was of course not concerned with any particular manifestation of it. In order to remedy or avoid this communal tension he would ask them to go into the genesis of it.

To his mind the chief reason of this trouble lay in the fact that in the course of development they had not at all developed equally simultaneously and on the same lines. Hindus and Muslims he said had the same traditions and civilizations and despite of seeming divergence they were essentially one. But they had not both advanced politically and economically on the same lines with the result one community remained backward and there arose a demand for special treatment. Prof. Shah considered that so long as a part of the nation lagged behind the whole nation would lag behind. It was, therefore, not only in the interest of the community which is backward but also in the interest of the whole nation that the defect should be remedied. He, therefore, eloquently appealed not to resist the legitimate efforts of the backward communities for intensive cultural progress but to give it universal support.

TRAGEDY OF INDIAN PUBLIC LIFE.

Prof. Shah did not, however, like to under-rate certain other aspects of the communal trouble. "I would say that in so far as communalism takes its being owing to difference of creed, that is a factor which is rapidly losing ground in the face of modern education". He had known young men who when at College were most life ardent Nationalists but as soon as they entered public changed into rank communalists.

Continuing Prof. Shah said that another factor that could be perceived was the division that was slowly manifesting in different provinces. Federalism he said was the remedy to this. The problem of Indian States was a man was also a factor to be considered. He believed in the fact that Indians whether they lived under the Indians States or British rule were indivisible. He also deplored the appaling illiteracy which should be effaced.

COMMUNISM WILL SWEEP AWAY DEMOCRACY.

Finally he warned all enthusiastic democrats of another danger which if not effectively remedied would sweep democracy. He referred to the emergence of Communism. The workers in his opinion were so ruthlessly exploited that if the State did not meet their legitimate demands, if he capitalists did not heed their claims for proper remuneration for their labour, there would arrive a time when the whole society might be swept. He appealed for a better understanding of the problems and woes of the workers and their proper share in the democratic Government. "Democracy may to immense good but it is also possible that it might to immense harm" he concluded.

PRESIDENT'S OBSERVATIONS.

Mr. Jinnah in his concluding remarks laid great stress on the observations made by Prof. Shah that the problem of minorities must be sympathetically dealt by the nation. He agreed with Mr. Shah that the problem of minorities was the problem of the whole nation. Unless this problem was solved he was sure progress was impossible. He entirely agreed with him that educated Indians could not be anything but Nationalists.

POLICE BUSY AT LAHORE

—:o:—

INTERESTING INCIDENT DURING HOSPITAL SEARCH

OFFICER SHRIEKS AND RUNS IN PANIC AT SOUND OF CLOCK

LAHORE, July 7.

Further enquiries show how the house of Mr. Ganpat Rai, member, Naujawan Bharat Sabha and sub-editor, "Milap" was also searched. The register of the Sabha, some papers and 150 photos of Dutt and Bhagat Singh were seized. The Hospital of Dr. Banarsi Das in Sutarmandi was also searched, but nothing incriminating was found. An interesting incident occurded when, during the search of the hospital, a clock inside the room accidentally came down with a big sound. The Police officer shrieked out and ran in panic, but when the doctor explained the incident, much amusement was caused.—Free Press.

KING'S CUP RACE

—:o:—

FLIGHT LT. ATCHERLEY'S SUCCESS

LONDON, July 6.

The Air race round Britain for King's Cup was won by Flight Lieutenant Atcherley, flying in the Armstrong Siddeley Grebe machine. His average speed was 150.3 miles per hour.

Lieutenant Richardson was second, Captain Hope third, Butler fourth, Miss Spooner fifth, and Captain Stack sixth.—Reuter.

BANKING INQUIRY COMMITTEE

—:o:—

BOMBAY SHROFFS SUPPORT MR. HAJI'S NAME.

The Committee of the Bombay Shroff Association have unanimously recommended the name of Mr Sarabhai N. Haji, M. L. A., as the representative of the Federation, on the Central Banking Enquiry Committee in place of late Mr. B. F. Madon.

PREVENTION OF MALARIA IN BOMBAY

—:o:—

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER EXPLAINS POLICY

The Municipal Commissioner has issued following a press note regarding the policy of prevention of malaria in Bombay in the course of which he says:—

As a certain amount of misunderstanding caused by mis-statements, unconscious or deliberate, still prevails in the minds of the people concerned regarding the measures now being taken for the prevention of malaria, the following press note is issued to help to remove the misunderstanding.

(1) No action is being taken against wells in temples and other places of worship. Not a single protest which has any foundation has yet been received by the Commissioner regarding any such action. In the case of 2 or 3 wells belonging to Parsi Firetemples, action was started before the present policy was laid down or the present Commissioner took charge. The Firetemples concerned had 3 to 4 wells each and the wells which were covered up were superfluous to the requirements of the temples for ceremonial purposes and were covered up in all cases with the consent of the Trustees. In not a single instance was any protest made to the Commissioner nor was the fact even brought to the notice of the present Commissioner.

SCOPE OF ANTI-MALARIAL ACTION.

(2) It cannot be too strongly emphasised that the anti-malarial action is not confined to wells only. This was made clear in paragraph 7 of the press note dated 4th June 1929. Equally energetic action is being taken against all breeding places, potential or actual, permanent or temporary. The action against cisterns, for instance, occupies more than ten times the time and attention of the Out-door Malaria staff the action against wells does, but as the social and religious habits of the people are affected by the action against wells only, it receives wide publicity while the other measures go unnoticed. The amount of the noise created is not an index to the nature or scope of the measures.

MOSQUITO'S PREFERENCE FOR CLEAN WATER.

(3) There is only one variety of mosquito responsible for the wide prevalence of malaria in Bombay, namely, the 'anopheles stephensi', and that mosquito prefers to breed in fresh clean water. If the water is very putrid and foul, it will not breed in it. This fact was noticed by Bentley twenty years ago and is not a new discovery of Major Covell. It follows, therefore, that the fact of well water being pure is no argument against the taking of anti-malarial measures in respect of it. It also follows that the malaria-carrying mosquito does not breed in the foul waters of gutters, swamps and storm-water channel. A large number of mosquitoes do breed in such places and constitutes a serious nuisance, but they are not responsible for the spread of malaria.

PERCENTAGE OF INSANITARY WELLS.

(4) About three-fourths of the wells in Bombay contain water which is not safe to drink. The percentage of unfit wells varies from season to season. It is very high about this time of the year and is low in the hot weather months of April and May when the subsoil water level goes down.

NO NEED TO FILL WELLS.

(5) It is asserted that the filling in of wells may lead to disaster if at any time the piped water supply fails owing to failure of the monsoons. The answer to that is that no one is compelled to fill in the wells but only to cover them up. The wells so covered up can be opened in a few hours if any such contingency arises and if such wells still retain water when the Tansa lake is dried up.

PARSI COMMUNITY'S OBJECTIONS.

(6) Two objections are most frequently brought forward by representatives of the Parsi community against the proposed to cover up wells hermetically and fit them with pumps. (i) That the rays of the sun would be prevented from reaching the water—(Khurshed Nageshni). (ii) That the water would be spoiled if the well is kept completely and permanently closed. As for the first objection, wells are now provided with trap-doors which have to be kept closed except when water is drawn from it. On the other hand, under the arrangement now proposed which permits the insertion of glass in a part or, if required, the whole of the cover, far more of the rays of the sun are likely to reach the water. If the glass used is 'vita' glass, the arrangement will be equivalent to leaving the well entirely open to the sun.

Those Winning Smiles

Which mean so much—commercially, socially—are gained this new way with gleaming white teeth

RUN your tongue across your teeth and you will feel a film. This film, in the light of recent dental findings, is a menace to pretty teeth and healthy gums.

Film absorbs stains and turns white teeth dull, "off color." It is the chief cause of the commoner tooth and gum disorders. It clings to teeth and stays. Germs by the millions breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

Film must be removed each day. So dentists urge the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent.

No other will make teeth as sparkling white.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice — for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

8-20-E

AMRUTANJAN

PAIN BALM (Regd.)

CAME, SAW and CURED ALL BODILY ACHES and PAINS

Amrutanjan Depots, BOMBAY and MADRAS.

To Serve Humanity at Large is to Serve God.

REMEMBER—Nadiad Hindu Anath Ashram.

On all occasions at your place. Help those who cannot help themselves.

Established 1908. Up till now 801 lives spared. Orphans at present 153. Daily expenses Rs. 85 to 90.

Forsaken Children received from all parts of India. Orphans rescued being fed, sheltered, taught, cared for and educated, coached up also in useful industries such as Printing, Carpentry, Tailoring, Carding, Spinning, Weaving, Painting, etc.

Will you not take a part in their Salvation? Please help the only institution for the Hindoos and write for full particulars to:—

HINDU ANATH ASHRAM, NADIAD.

BOMBAY and JAPAN

We have INTERESTS in common in our growing trade; Both can insure mutual HAPPINESS and PROSPERITY. Through the growth of Trade which brings Friendship.

Let's Serve Your Merchants;
We are Ready to Assist Your Producers and Manufacturers,

By furnishing advertisers in this paper with the informations they require in Japan or through recommendation of respectable Japanese firms ——Importers of Your Merchandise or Exporters of Japanese Goods.

Measurements		Advertising Rates (per inch rates)			
Length of Column	21½ inches	Column Inches		801 to 1000 in.	¥ 2.80
Width of Column	2½ "	1 to 200 in.	¥ 4.00	1000 " 1500 "	2.40
Page	8 Columns	201 " 500 "	3.60	Above 1500 "	2.00
		501 " 800 "	3.20		

The Short-cut to Business Success
Is to Advertise in

THE JAPAN TIMES

Hibiya Park, Tokyo, Japan.

Advertisers are respectfully requested to inform us periodically as to how many inquiries have reached them after advertisement had been placed in The Japan Times.

A SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER

Hertzogites' Victory in South African Elections

POWERFUL ANTI-INDIAN ELEMENT IN PARLIAMENT

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

JOHANNESBURG, June 17.

The South African Electorate polled on 12th June and decided in favour of General Hertzog's nationalist party with an increased majority. With still one result to come, the state of the political parties is as follows:—

Nationalist Party (Hertzogites)	77
South African Party (Smutsites)	61
S. A. Labour Party	8
Independents	1

This election was one of the most vigorously fought struggle between the Hertzog Party and the Smuts Party in the political history of the Union. At most of the constituencies there was a neck to neck race to win and at least 80 per cent. of voters on the average put their crosses at the polling booths. 9 members of the South African Party were returned unopposed on the nomination day and the Smuts Party was naturally hopeful of a great success in the election. They had all the resources at their hand, men and money unlike the Hertzogites whose pockets were empty but had more energy in the fight. The big towns with few exceptions voted for Smuts, but the whole of the Platteland, or the country sides voted solidly for General Hertzog. The present election was not without surprise. As usual in the parliamentary elections here it falls to the lot of some ministers to be defeated at the polls. This time it was the misfortune of Mr. Boydell, the Minister of Labour to be defeated at Greyville (Durban). All the other ministers were returned including Dr. Malan, the Minister of Interior, who deals with the Asiatic Question and Mr. Tielman Roos, the Minister of Justice who was away in Germany for physical treatment.

BLOW TO IMPERIALISM AND BRITISH PREFERENCE.

The election was fought on some international issues and the native question of world interest. South Africa's treaty with Germany on the most favoured nation treatment had irritated a certain most vocal section of Englishmen in this country and the Smuts Party had taken up the cudgels to fight for the issue and to cancel the said treaty if returned to power. Nationalist standpoint was that the tax-payers should not suffer for the British preference if they could buy the equally good stuff at cheaper quotation in the foreign market. Some journals of Great Britain had carried on a vehement campaign of calumny against the Hertzog policy and one o fthem had openly suggested retaliation against the Union. But General Hertzog's retort was clear. If Great Britain could enter into a treaty with Germany, as she had already done in 1924, South Africa had the equal right to enter into treaty with any country according to the decision of the Imperial Conference of 1926. He also made it clear that the Englishmen in South Africa should not always look to a country overseas when they were naturalised in South Africa whose interests should be safeguarded first and foremost. Under the circumstances, it appears that the nationalist victory with effective majority has dealt a severe blow to British Imperialism and its policy of British preference. It is also now certain that General Hertzog will establish diplomatic embassies at the courts of the foreign capitals and it will not be surprising if the trade commissioners are appointed at every desirable centre including India. The faith put by the electorate into the Hertzog policy of self-determination internally and externally will re-double their efforts to assert the status of South Africa among the foreign nations.

HERTZOG'S NATIVE POLICY.

The general opinion about the Nationalist victory is that General Hertzog won the election on his native policy which advocates the removal of natives from the common franchise registers in the Cape Colony and segregating them to areas where they shall have to develop according to their own lines. We in India well know the dangers of segregation and how they have reacteld on the poor 'untouchables' or the depressed classes in the motherland. It is obvious that the policy of segregation and disenfranchisement for the native will bar the progress of the native, educationally, industrially, politically and socially and on the other hand they shall have a return to the semi-slavery days. One serious defect in the South African psychology is that it cannot satisfy itself for the equal status of the non-European races. The sense of their 'Heaven-born' superiority is always there and that is the reason of their continued strife and scuffle. Moreover, the mischievous and idiotic feature of the Hertzog policy is to put a dividing line between the Natives and Coloureds in the Union. He favours the retention of the coloured franchise in the Cape and its extension in the North, but he is deadly against the franchise of the Natives who are placed on the same category as Indians denying both the latter and the former the rights of citizenship or S. A. nationhood. Hertzog's industrial policy has been also "all-white" and if we refer to the statistics, we will find that 16,000 Natives and about 1,000 Indians had been kicked out from employment in the railways; 9,000 natives were barred from earning their livelihood in the building industry; 2,000 natives were dismissed from Post and Telegraph service and the Indians as well as the natives were refused the benefits of the old age pensions by virtue of a distinct clause in the legislation. All this has created very bitter feelings especially among the natives and their enforced elimination from the political field does not spell well for the peace of South Africa. It may be pointed out that the South African Party led by General Smuts is opposed to this policy of native disenfranchisement, but it is not through the desire that the natives should be given a higher political staqus in the country. The Smuts Party proposes to retain the Native franchise in the Cape only to serve its own interest as the native electorate helps the South African Party to elect nearly 28 members to the Parliament. It will be remembered that the natives have the right in the Cape to send the representative of their own race in the Provincial Council, but they are not entitled to do the same in the House of Assembly. Only Europeans are eligible for the parliamentary candidature.

INDIAN QUESTION IN THE ELECTIONS.

The Indian question was not kept out of the arena of election politics as desired by Mr. Sastri, the e-Agent-General. It was put by the South African Party in the forefront of their programme. General Smuts had advocated speedy repatriation and total prevention of further immigration or condonation and his party colleagues had raised the mischievous cry of Asiatic danger. The Nationalists had to their credit the neutrality of position. They stood by the Cape Town Agreement and defended it at several places by stating that that was the only way to solve the Indian Question as they had gained even the co-operation of India for repatriating not only the Indians born in India, but born even in South Africa. They stated, for the latter, that they had no right to repatriate those who were born in S. Africa according to the international law, hence the point they gained from India was their victory in the Agreement. The majority of the Indians apprehended the danger if Smuts returned to power as he was pledged to tackle the Indian problem in his own way that included the policy of blasphemous segregation also But as the tide turned into Hertzog's favour, they have breathed a sigh of relief to a certain extent and are hopeful that the licenses will be given to the Indians and they will be allowed to progress if the Hertzog cabinet are not inclined to revert to their fomer policy. But there has been a vigorous anti-Indian section in the new parliament who may create difficulties for the Government. Again, the Indians, to their surprise and grief, have seen the defeat of Advocate Morris Alexander who fought several times single-handed battles in the parliament for the Indians and all non-European races at the hands of a South African Party nominee. Mr. Alexander's services were very invaluable and his absence in the House of Assembly will be very much missed by all lovers of racial unity and peace.

WORKING UNITY AMONG PRINCES

DR. RUSHBROOK WILLIAMS' IMPRESSIONS ABOUT CONFERENCES

Dr. Rushbrook Williams, Foreign Minister of Patiala State, left for England by the mail steamer "Rajputana" on Saturday. In a press interview he gave his impressions of the Princes Conference at Bombay and the meeting between the Standing Committee of the Chamber and His Excellency the Viceroy at Poona.

He said that the affairs of the Princes seemed to have advanced perceptibly during the last two weeks. The meeting at Bombay at which some 60 States were represented showed clearly that a satisfactory measure of working unity existed among the Prinses in regarding to those important questions which the Indian States Committee had been appointed to examine.

The resolutions passed at the conference which were the result of many weeks' careful consideration followed by many hours of concentrated work afforded an accurate index of the opinions so far tentatively formed by the Princes upon the report of the Butler Committee. The tone of the resolution was deliberately of a studiously moderate character; and it was hoped that the declaration of the States in favour of frank and friendly negotiations both with Government and with British India would show clearly that the Princes were animated by ideas which were not only reasonable but also constructive.

POONA MEETING WITH VICEROY.

Speaking on the informal meeting between the Standing Committee of the Chamber and His Excellency the Viceroy at Poona, Dr. Williams said that the details were obviously of a confidential character. But the meeting had been arranged with the object of acquainting His Excellency Lord Irwin on the eve of his departure for England with the tentative views of the Princes regarding the Butler Committee's report. The basis of these views was the resolutions which have since been published, and informal discussions between His Excellency Lord Irwin and the Standing Committee centred round each resolution in turn. The conference was certainly successful in that it enabled the Standing Committee to explain frankly and freely the tentative views they had already formed; and that it enabled Lord Irwin to understand, in a manner which is only possible after discussions of a friendly and informal character, the root of the difficulties which many of the Princes feel regarding certain of the recommendations of the Butler Committee.

Concluding he referred to the situation in England in regard to the Indian States and said that in his opinion a great impression had been created in many circles in England by the manner in which the representatives of the Standing Committee put forward their case last year. He believed that there was an unequivocal determination on the part of every political party in Great Britain, including the Labour Government, to see that the rights of the States were fully preserved in any future adjustment of the Constitution of India and that the States would be given a full opportunity of co-operating with British India on terms honourable to both sides with a view to the advancement, political and economic, of India as a whole.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

June 15.

(BY MAIL).

On June 26 an international conference on the subject of "*Methods of Promoting Satisfactory Human Relations in a Scientifically Organised Industry*" will open at Schloss Elmau, Klais, Oberbayern. Proceedings will continue till July 3rd. Seventy representatives from fourteen different countries will take part and a plan of lectures and discussions, covering the whole of modern industrial development has been worked out. Mr. G. A. Johnston, Chief of Section, Intelligence and Hiaision Division, International Labour Office, Geneva, will officially represent the I.L.O. and industrial experts from various countries will open the discussion. The International Industrial Relations Association (I. R. I.) under whose auspices the conference is being held, regards satisfactory human relations in industry as a centre and aim rather than as a minor consideration and it is from this standpoint that problems of industry will be considered.

Laffan's (INDIA) Ltd.

LAST FEW DAYS OF

SALE

FURTHER REDUCTIONS

	FINAL PRICE		FINAL PRICE
Jaegar Pure Wool Socks Usual Price Rs. 4-8 and 3-12 Rs.	2-0 Pair	Turkish Towelling Bath Gowns Usual Price Rs. 35 Rs.	17-8 Pair
Celanese Art Silk and Cotton Socks. Usual Price Rs. 4-8 Rs.	2-0 Pair	American Cotton Union Suits Usual Price Rs. 6-8 Rs.	2-0 Pair
Pure Silk Ties good design and extra long Usual Prices Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 6-8 Rs.	3-0 Pair	Ladies Jaegar Pure Wool Bathing Costumes Usual Price Rs. 15-12 Rs.	7-14 Pair
Pure Silk Ties good Office use Usual Price Rs. 5-8 Rs.	2-0 Pair	Art Silk Undervests Usual price Rs. 25 Rs.	10-0 Pair

Oddments in Suit lengths: Pullovers, Golf Hose, White Office Shirts, Etc.

HALF PRICE & LESS.

CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY

only 3 A.M!

The night seems endless to sufferers from insomnia—after an eternity of restless tossing it is only 3 a.m. A night-cap of HORLICK'S will prevent this and ensure sound and restful slumber — HORLICK'S is light and nourishing, supplying necessary nutriment without overburdening the digestive functions.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

MADE IN A MOMENT WITH HOT OR COLD WATER

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

Let your Hair do you Justice

DO you ever suffer from an uneasy consciousness that your hair is not looking as well as it might? Too many women forget that hair beauty is a matter of hair health. Your hair needs nourishment: *the roots must be fed.*

KOKO contains *every* ingredient necessary to feed, cleanse and stimulate the scalp and to produce a perfect head of lovely, lustrous hair. Use KOKO daily—see the difference it makes, and enjoy its deliciously cooling properties.

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Of Chemists, Stores, etc., throughout the East. (English Prices 1/6, 3/- & 5/6 per bottle.)

KOKO MARICOPAS Co., Ltd., 16, Bevis Marks, London, E.C.3.

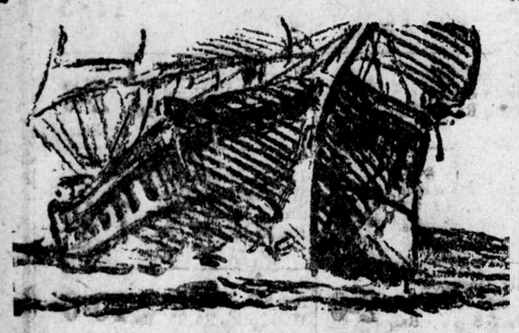
Announcement

After visiting various hospitals in England and on the Continent

MR. BYRAM N. KHAMBATA

Specialist-in-Scientific Bonesetting

has returned from Europe and resumed his practice at 275, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, - - - BOMBAY.



Set sail for better health

THE crew of the Ship of Health are the blood corpuscles—and only when that crew is working soundly, carrying-health-building nutriment to every cell of your muscles and nerves, will your body be glowing with energy.

Make your blood strong and healthy—by starting a course of Sanatogen.

Time after time it has been scientifically proved that even a short course of this wonderful tonic will give you an abundance of new red blood.

"As an average, in 80 patients tested, an increase of 60% red blood cells was obtained after 3 weeks use of Sanatogen"—wrote a well-known physician in **"The Medical Echo," March, 1924.**

Think of it—this physician showed with mathematical certainty that Sanatogen will improve your blood—your Health—in a remarkably short time. This wonderful revitalizing action is due to the fact that Sanatogen contains exactly those elements—phosphorus and albumin—that are the very building material of health.

Sooner than you may think possible, Sanatogen will prove its amazing restorative powers by a complete victory over weakness, lack of energy and nervousness. Start your course to-day.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

ASTROLOGY *The Biggest Astrological Society of India.*

For Horoscope, Thikuji, and foretelling of all kinds, please drop a line to-day for a free prospectus. Highly spoken of by Nawabs, Zamindars, Advocates, Vakils, Accountants-General, Judges of the High Court and many other eminent men.

DHANADA TALISMAN: Its wearer earns immense wealth with little struggling and it will give even a beggar the wealth of a king. Copy of Guarantee-letter for refund of price is supplied with Kavacha. Price Rs. 7-10.

Apply to President:—B. K. BHUTTACHARJI, Jyotirbhusan, F.T.S.
All-India Astrological and Astronomical Society.
Head Office:—105 (C), Grey Street, Sovabazar, Calcutta, Phone: B.B. 3685.
Telegrams:—"Astrologers," Calcutta.

SAVE
YOUR
Income-Tax
BY CONSULTING **PAREKH & Co**
Incorporated Certified Accountants.
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts.
Telephone No. 24185.
OFFICE:—
M. P. Paris Building, Pydhony, Bombay.

ASTHMA

No matter who have failed. Sure and speedy cure without relapse. No matter complete or partial. No matter how long and what cause, cure guaranteed. Particulars free.

S. SHERWAN, Ballabhgarh (Faridpur).

Presidency Provident & General
INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—
Amrut Building, Dougal Road, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

INSURE your life at a very low premium of Re. 1 and 8 annas per month.

No Medical Examination.

We issue policies on female lives also.

Wanted energetic and influential AGENTS on very liberal terms.

What the People Say

IS ASTROLOGY A SCIENCE?

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read the two letters in reply to my communication to you some days back on the above subject: one by C. L. D. in a clear and sensible manner and the other by Mr. Iyer.

C. L. D. is right—to try to educate the people in the folly of any beliefs in superstitions of all kinds is rather an uphill task. However, I have found that putting the other side of the shield now and again to these people when they have, as it were, taken off their coats of superstitions, do make them think for themselves, and in a lot of instances I have succeeded in making them see Reason.

Mr. Iyer forgets that the test organised by 'Science and Invention' was organised on the presumption that astrology was a science. The results of the test however, proved to all sensible people that "astrology is not a science." If astrology is a science, why is it so often, and so successfully, challenged? Is there any other genuine science so challenged that has not been able to refute the challenges? Mr. Iyer cannot have read my letter carefully, it was not a case of *one* astrologer being incorrect, it was a case of all those who considered themselves top dogs in this "science," who voluntarily accepted to be tested and *failed*! And these "scientists" were from all over the world! No doubt, this crowd did consist of that happy individual who had been a black cat early in the morning and so considered himself Dame Fortune's favourite and well qualified to take up the challenge, but even Dame Fortune did not smile on him and his kidney!

To Mr. Iyer's theory of the moon's alleged effect on mankind I submit another—Trees have an influence on human beings! proof—trees give off carbonic acid gas, this gas is injurious to human beings and so affects humanity! I suggest Mr. Iyer take this up and develop a new science. Granting all what Mr. Iyer writes, may I be permitted to ask one question? "What good has astrology done?" Just look at the miserable specimens of humanity who will not budge out of their houses, transact any business, or buy a car, because the stars are against him or some evil spirit is frowning on him! As if any self-respecting star cares two hoots for a specimen like that! If I was that star I'd punch his nose for him! And look at the audacity of these "sages"! Every Tom, Dick and Harry is either a Professor, a Doctor or a Mahatma! and they thrive on the credulous, when honest-to-goodness Professors and Doctors who really know something starve! Dante said: "I love sometimes to doubt as well as to know." The astrologers' conceit in saying they can foretell everything may puff themselves up, but can never drop them up! La Rochefoncauld once said: "None but the contemptible are apprehensive of contempt" and if the cap fits the astrologers, Sooth-sayers and Spiritualists, they may wear it! All of Mr. Iyer's arguments are met by C. L. D. in his letter appearing in the same issue. I suggest Mr. Iyer and his supporters join the Rationalist Press Association. They will certainly benefit by it. "There is no association in this country which has done so much for intellectual progress in the past 20 years as has the R.P.S."—Sir Ray Lanchester. Full particulars from,—Yours, etc.,

D. R. D. WADIA.

II.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—As one who has studied Astronomy and has a fair acquaintance with the pseudo-science known as Astrology, I hope you will permit me to reply to the statement of Mr. J. Venkita Rama Iyer regarding the influence of the moon on the lives of men. In my previous letter, I have already mentioned that the moon has no influence on the minds of men. It may interest Mr. Rama Iyer that careful observations have been made, for years, in many lunatic asylums, in different countries, as to whether the moon has an effect on the behaviour of the lunatics and the result has been negative. It is only in popular imagination that lunaties act in this or that manner according to the different phases of the moon.

As regards the effect of the moon on the earth, it is, of course, well-known that our satellite, owing to the laws of gravitation, causes the tides. But it cannot be proved that such mechanical causes have any effect on the minds of men. As regards the planets they have no effect at all on our globe as their gravitational force is not perceptible on earth. Mr. Rama Iyer evidently naively believes that the heavenly bodies exist for our benefit. This, no doubt, is an ancient belief. In the Bible it is hinted that they do exist for our benefit. This was erroneous idea. Our earth is an insignificant atom in the whole universe and it is only the ignorance, if not the conceit, of men, which makes them imagine that it is the centre of creation and the chief theatre of the activities of the gods, devils, angels and all the heavenly hosts.

Astrology, as a false science, arose from the fact that man made a mistake in believing that he, only, is an object of interest in the universe and that everything was created for his benefit, and that even the gods are eternally concerned about him. Under this belief, the idea that he has a dual existence became firmly rooted, and it was, perhaps, natural to think that his destiny was regulated in the clouds and all heavenly influences were brought to bear on him. In other words, a perfect delusion.—Yours, etc.,

C. L. D.

MR. LALJI PENDSE'S EXPULSION

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I shall thank you to publish the accompanying matter embodying an important statement from the Meerut accused in your next issue.—Yours, etc.,

LALJI PENDSE.

216, Charni Road,
Bombay, No. IV.,
Dated July 4.

While answering the charges of the Girni Kamgar Union, I had stated that the expulsion was a part of a secret plot, and that the telegram sent by Joshi in the name of the accused in the Meerut Conspiracy Case was a fraud.

Thereafter I went to Meerut as I was called. Deshpande also travelled by the same train. After hearing both the sides, some of the friends issued the following statement, which sufficiently sheds light on the action of the Union.

The statement reads:—

"We have been informed that Mr. Lalji Pendse is unreliable and a Government man. We have inquired into the matter. We have heard the case of Mr. Joshi and Deshpande from their ownselves. We have interrogated Lalji also. We are constrained to remark that Messrs. Deshpande and Joshi have no valid grounds to level such gross charges against Lalji. Lalji has been a true comrade and colleague of ours. We have worked with him for a long time. Some of us know him for several years. We are confident, we had no occasion during the past to suspect him as a traitor.

"After our arrests in Bombay, the movement grew into crisis. In the conduct of the strike there seems to have arisen some little difference of opinion. On hearing both sides we feel it was only a personal matter between Lalji and others. If the workers feel that in the conduct of the strike Lalji has committed mistakes, they are the best judges of the situation. We have no data to give any opinion on the matter whether Lalji's policy was correct or Deshpande-Joshi group was correct. But what we can say is this. That to have a difference of opinion on policy of the strike is one thing, and to turn a Government man and a traitor is another. We do not believe that Lalji is a traitor or a Government man even after hearing Messrs. Deshpande and Joshi. We have never been convinced of his guilt, and it was absolutely a treachery towards us that Josri sent a telegram in our name to Bombay workers informing them of our approval of Lalji's expulsion and damnation. That telegram was unauthorised and sent without our consent for reasons best known to Joshi.

"To commit mistakes in the conduct of the strike is surely objectionable, but it is not a crime.

"In the course of the last general strike Com. Dange committed such mistakes, and on more than one occasion showed defeatist tendencies, and we had to pull him up in the party quite mercilessly, but the fault cannot be termed as treachery. We feel similar is the position of Com. Lalji in the present struggle. We do not approve of the conduct of Messrs. Deshpande, Joshi and others in damning him as a traitor, and we do not believe in it."

(Sd.) D. R. Thengdi, K. N. Joglekar, A. A. Alwe, R. S. Nimbkar, Shaukat Usmani.
Dated 25-6-29.

A letter that Mr. Kasle (an accused in the case) got from his son clearly says that so far as the charges brought against Lalji were absolutely false. Yet we voted against him because we were doing away with one Brahmin thereby. Kasle told about this letter to many accused and to me also, and one has no reason to disbelieve it.

Some construction will be sought to be put on the statement quoted above. Advantage may also be taken of the helpless position of the signatories to make reflections on them, especially in view of the fact, that they are not able to take part in these squabbles. But it will be the business of the public and the workers to draw their own inferences.

It is very difficult to reply to every rumour. Vilification by means of secret whispers can go on eternally. Yet I regard, doubts created about the source of my livelihood all these years, require to be cleared up. Such a suspicion can be raised against almost every old and new labour worker; but that apart, I want to make it clear and known that till recently my appointments with the Broadcasting Company and "The Hindustan" paper brought me Rs. 250 per month. Besides, I used to do part-time work in the shape of writing—with Dr. Ketkar for a pretty long time and with others too, which fetched me on an average 50 to 75 rupees a month. Thus it will be seen that with an aggregate income of Rs. 300 or more one can lead a decent life, and although today I have lost both the jobs, my writing work still goes on. Moreover, I have by now two brothers earning decently.

I have finally done up with this dirty business. It is clear, however, that I may have to live a secluded life at least for some time. It cannot be avoided in this multifarious world. Nothing, however, can deter me from the principles I have made my own.

LALJI PENDSE.

Bombay, 4th July, 1929.

M. A. EXAMINATION

—:o:—

To, The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Will any of yours readers enlighten me as to how a number of history students in the last M.A. examination could secure such an easy success by appearing with theses. The result of those appearing with theses was cent per cent, this year and the year before, because none has failed uptil now. Whereas the result of those appearing in papers was simply cutting as nearly 60 per cent of the students failed. Is it because thesis-writing is an easier and more comfortable job, or is it a fact that the university gives special preference to theses-writers?

Besides, many students with mediocre ability and average capacity, whose university career uptil their appearance in the said examination was hardly satisfactory, got class-marks and passed with distinctions. Whereas students who had passed their B.A. examination with first and high second class honours could barely manage to pass the examination, a number of them having failed. Even the various university prizes medals and scholarships were, so to say monopolised by theses-writers this year and the year before. In a particular instance, two or three of the students were blessing their stars for securing second class since all throughout their university career they experienced many hitches and were unable to rise above the average range. Such perplexing irregularities and startling inequality cannot be further tolerated by any fair-minded student.

In short, I would like to ask of the university whether they are willing to degrade the standard of the highest examination in Arts or whether they want to lose their own status and recognition like other Indian Universities. Or do they want to make the M.A. degree so cheap that any ordinary person with slight knowledge of history could safely secure it? Will they reply?

It is high time that the university should improve and reform its old backeneyed rules regarding theses, in order to exalt its own dignity and status. And the first right point in the direction of reforms is, that the university readers should not be guides and examiners at the same time; but honest and reputed outsiders should be appointed examiners, who could take detached and unprejudiced view of the theses submitted and could examine properly.

Hereby, the writer invites other students to ventilate their grievances for the betterment of the students at large.

Hoping to be excused—Yours etc.

J. D. RANA.

4-7-29.

Dadajee Dhackjee & Co.

BEG TO

ANNOUNCE

THAT THEY WILL OPEN AN ADDITIONAL

MOTOR CAR SHOW-ROOM

ON

MONDAY

8th JULY, 1929

AT 9 A. M.

AT 67, HUGHES ROAD, BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR:—

OPEL & MERCEDES-BENZ,
(German Cars).
HUPMOBILE & MARMON,
(American Cars.)
& PEUGEOT CARS (French).

Cook EASY

Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE

Annapurna Cooker Co., Bg. Basavangudi, Bangalore
Bombay Agents:—Mafatlal Vanmalidas & Co., Girgaum Back Road.

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

—:o:—

Report for Five Years

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Quinquennial Report on Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency for the years 1922-1927 which has just been published contains much information regarding the progress of education during those years. The most notable event of the quinquennium was the passing in 1923 of the Primary Education Act whereby the control of Primary Education was transferred from the Department to the Local Authorities. A detailed account of this Act was given in the Quinquennial Report or 1917-18 to 1921-22. Most of the Boards have prepared schemes for the expansion of education, some of them on a compulsory basis, and many Boards have levied additional taxation but the finances of Government have not permitted them to perform to the full the part contemplated by the Act. The fact, however, must not be lost sight of, that during the quinquennium the assignments of Government to Primary Education rose from Rs. 97,38,154 to Rs. 1,21,59,839, the greater part of which was swallowed up by the increase in the pay of Primary teachers. "It is early to pronounce on the results of the transfer of control of the District Local Board Schools" says the Director of Public Instruction. "The control now exercised by the Boards is very great—greater, it is believed, than in any other Province in India, and, except for financial purposes, the supervision of the Department has been reduced to a minimum." The chief result of the Reforms is the emphasis they have given to differences of religion and caste, owing to the system of special representation which they have set up, and nowhere have the evils of communalism been more conspicuous than in the administration of the Primary Schools by the Local Authorities.

The quinquennium has been noticeable for the greater recognition given to the Educational needs of the Backward classes especially in Primary Education and a very liberal system of scholarships in Secondary schools and Colleges for these classes has been introduced.

GOVT. ACTIVITIES UNABATED.

Lack of funds has not cramped the activities of Government in the field of Primary Education only. Economy has been the dominating note of the Educational policy throughout the quinquennium. So far from it being possible to provide the funds required for the expansion of Secondary and Higher Education, it has been necessary to exercise retrenchment, and that too in directions in which it could not be applied without educational loss. As one instance only, the Director of Public Instruction mentions the discontinuation of the scheme of Medical Inspection after it had been in existence for a year. Among the chief purposes for which additional funds are required, perhaps the most important is that for additional provision for Technical and Industrial Education, including the expansion of the College of Engineering and the establishment of a Technological institution of an advanced nature. In spite, however, of the inability of Government to provide all the funds that are required, advance has been made, if additional expenditure and increased numbers can be held to be regarded as evidence of advance, and it is a noticeable fact that the expenditure from local sources increased from Rs. 125 lakhs to over Rs 183 lakhs or about 47 per cent.

The total number of institutions increased during the quinquennium by 1,378 to 16,211. Recognised institutions increased by 1,542 to 14,784, while unrecognised institutions decreased by 164 to 1,427. Of the recognised institutions, 15 are Arts and 10 Professional Colleges, 529 Secondary schools, 13,835 Primary schools, and 395 Special schools. The 13,835 Primary schools were distributed among 10,244 out of 26,731 inhabited towns and villages, the number of towns and villages with Primary schools showing an increase of 557 during the quinquennium. As compared with the preceding year, the total number of institutions showed an increase of 479,413 recognised and 66 unrecognised.

NUMBER OF PUPILS.

The total number of pupils of all kinds receiving instruction was 1,148,714 an increase of 194,261 over the figure for 1921-22 and of 74,614 over that for 1925-26. Of these, 925,855 were boys and 222,859 girls. Of the total number under instruction 4,819 were Europeans, 12,488 Indian Christians, 881,752 Hindus (including Aboriginals and Depressed classes), 207,974 Muhammadans, 17,721 Parsis, and 3,960 others. The number of pupils under instruction in recognised institutions increased by 221,155 to 1,114,093 while those in unrecognised institutions decreased by 26,894 to 34,621. The decrease in the number of unrecognised institutions and in the pupils in them is chiefly due to the disappearance of the so-called National Schools in the Northern Division and partly to increased recognition on the part of the people of the greater efficiency of the education imparted in recognised schools.

The total expenditure on public instruction rose during the quinquennium by over Rs. 87 lakhs to over Rs. 381 lakhs, i.e by 295 per cent. The expenditure from Provincial funds increased by Rs. 28,73,872 to Rs. 1,98,00,281 or by 17.1 per cent. Of the total expenditure, 51.9 per cent was met from Provincial Revenues, 18.7 per cent. from Board Funds, 17.4 per cent from fees and 12.0 per cent from other sources The total expenditure on education from Provincial funds represented 11.9 per cent of the total expenditure of Government in all departments. Of the total expenditure from Provincial Revenues at the end of the quinquennium 6.3 per cent was spent on University Education, 11.3 per cent on Secondary, 60.8 per cent on Primary, 6.3 per cent on Special, 3.7 per cent. on building, 4.2 per cent. on miscellaneous and 7.4 per cent on Direction Inspection, etc.

Bombay ranks first among the Provinces in respect of the percentage of pupils attending schools to the total population. It is 5.38 per cent in Bombay, 5.36 per cent in Madras, 4.7 per cent in Bengal, 2.7 per cent in United Provinces, 4.7 per cent in the Punjab, 3.2 per cent in Burma, 3.1 per cent in Bihar and Orissa, 2.7 per cent in Central Provinces and Berar, 3.4 per cent in Assam and 2.6 per cent in North West Frontier Province.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

Speaking of University education the Report observes that the University, while continuing to perform its duty as an examining and directing body, has been endeavouring to obtain a more complete control over post-graduate teaching work in the Colleges. It has been grappling since 1924 with the task of reorganising post graduate teaching and research. Under the old scheme of 1913 post-graduate teaching was entirely in the hands of the Colleges, and the University was unable, as originally contemplated, to influence it directly. In order to bring the University into closer touch with the post-graduate work in Colleges and to make the University the initiating and directing body, the scheme of post-graduate studies was revised in 1924-25 Under the revised scheme the M.A. degree was thrown open to research and the control of post-graduate research training, including the University School of Economics and Sociology, was vested in a Board of Management consisting of nine members appointed by the Syndicate.

The reports received from the Principals of the different Colleges appear to show that discipline as a whole was satisfactory. During the last few years of the previous quinquennium the interest of the students was largely centred in political matters. Since then the violence of political agitation has greatly lessened and it is reported that the students have now settled down to the more sober conditions of the pre-non-cooperation times.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

It is the declared policy of Government to maintain one full High School in each district to serve as a model. Of the 27 districts in the Presidency, 23 have a High School, while the Dharwar district has two High Schools. There is no Government High School in the Bombay Suburban, Kolaba, Ahmednagar, or Upper Sind Frontier Districts.

The number of Secondary Schools of all kinds for boys and girls increased by 92 or 21.1 per cent to 529, and the number of pupils in them by 24,008 or 31.5 per cent to 100,296. The percentage of pupils in Secondary Schools to total population is 0.5. The total expenditure on all Secondary Schools except European Schools increased by Rs. 18,33,511 or 39.2 per cent to Rs. 65,16,143. The percentage of expenditure on Secondary education to total expenditure on Public Instruction is 17.7 per cent. Government funds provided Rs 19,06,922 or 29.3 per cent of the total expenditure.

The practice of teaching English in the three highest standards (V-VII) of Primary Schools is growing, there being now 44 such classes with 1,655 pupils Most of these are attached to District Local Board Schools. On the one hand, the increase in Secondary education means a continual lowering of the standard, since the new recruits represent, generally speaking, lower intellectual strata, especially as it is from the rural areas that the increase principally comes On the other hand the continual demand for Secondary education involves the best brains being diverted from agriculture to those occupations which are generally known as 'Service' and the country side is thus being gradually drained of its best material. How far there is a real demand for English-knowing young men is not easy to determine. Whatever the demand, however, the supply keeps increasing, fed by the general desire, common to most countries, to better oneself in the social scale and to secure a certain income for life, with perhaps the chance of a pension.

THE DANGER.

It is commonly urged, says the Report, that the solution of the question is to provide more industrial and technical education. There is, however, the danger of turning out a number of young men with a technical knowledge of industries which cannot provide posts for them. As it is, more than one of those who have been given Technical Scholarships for study in Europe are now employed in occupations different from those for which they have been trained. It seems unreasonable to suppose that a supply of men trained for a particular industry will create a demand for that industry; it would appear that the industries must come first—or at all events the two movements must be parallel. For the majority of those who aspire to Secondary and Higher education as the means of escaping from manual labour, against which there exists a peculiar prejudice in this country, it would appear that the true solution lies in that from which they are trying to escape—manual labour itself.

The report points out the wide disparity between the average pay of a teacher in a Government and non-Government school. While the average monthly pay of the Head Master of a Government High School in the Presidency (excluding Bombay) is Rs. 486, and tha of an assistant master Rs 128, the averages for such teachers in non-Government schools are Rs. 259, and Rs 63 respectively. The inadequacy of the pay given to the teachers is largely responsible for the unsatisfactory character of the work in most of the schools. Other factors also, however contribute to this result, and the Directors of Public Instruction quotes the following remarks from the Educational Inspector, Southern Division:—

"In the case of Municipal schools, generally speaking, the problem is different. There is not so much lack of funds as a lack of administrative efficiency. due chiefly to the spirit of faction and intrigue that unfortunately so often prevails in Municipal bodies. The result is that the Municipalities find it difficult to secure a suitable class of men as teachers in the first instance, and still more difficult to retain them in their service for any length of time. Consequently the staff is far too migratory. This has often been pointed out to the Municipalities."

Direct moral instruction has been discontinued in Government High Schools. Moral principles are, however, impressed on the minds of the pupils in the course of ordinary class lessons.

In all Government schools and in an increasing number of non-Government schools open air physical drill and games form part of the daily time-table. In the Elphinstone High School the experiment of devoting the last period to out-door exercise was tried for standards I-IV and the Principal reports that the class-work of these standards did not suffer and that the health of the boys considerably improved.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The number of Primary schools rose from 12,408 to 13,835 at the end of 1926-27, and the number of pupils rose from 790,433 to 984,726 an increase of 24.6 per cent. The greatest increase occurred in the Central Division, in which Division, especially in the Satara District, there has been a keen demand for the extension of Primary Education. A very large proportion of this increase occurred in the last year of the quinquennium and was the outcome of special schemes sanctioned by Government. There was one boys' Primary school for every 824 of the male population.

The Primary Education Act of 1923 was in operation during the last two years only of the quinquennium and by the end of 1926-27 all the District Local Boards in the Presidency, with the exception of four in the Northern Division and one in Sind, had taken over the control of Primary schools. Only those Municipalities 51 in number which have been declared Local Authorities by Government manage their own schools. The schools of all other Municipalities are managed by the District Local Board of the District in which they are situated, each Municipality making special contributions towards the funds of the District Local Board.

The total expenditure on all Primary schools rose by Rs. 50,94,417, or about 35 per cent, to Rs. 1,98,57,428. The contribution from Government funds rose from Rs. 97,38,154 to Rs. 1,21,59,848 i.e. by 24.9 per cent.

The total number of teachers (both men and women) in Primary schools under all managements increased by 5,736 or 19.9 per cent to 34,611. The total per centage of trained teachers is 60.2.

A COMMON COMPLAINT.

It is commonly complained that the teaching in rural schools is not adapted to the needs of the rural population. There is no doubt much in this complaint, but so far as the lower Primary course (up to standard IV) is concerned it does not appear that there is much scope for any alteration in the curriculum. As already stated, the main object in the first five years is to make a child literate, and with this end in view the schools have to concentrate on the three R's. It is frequently urged that agriculture should be taught in these standards. But, apart from the cost involved, and apart, from the difficulty of giving any useful instruction in agriculture in school to boys below the age of 14, it must be clear that, if they are to become literate before they leave school, they must devote the whole of their attention to the three R's. It is for this reason that Government have definitely declared themselves to be opposed to the giving of prevocational instruction before the IVth standard is passed.

What matters is not so much the curriculum as the way it is taught. It is the teacher's outlook that is all important In order that teachers in village schools shall have an agricultural outlook it is now provided in the general orders for recruitment that special consideration shall be given to members of the Backward communities, and during the last few years the number of teachers recruited from these classes has greatly increased.

The Report contain some remarks on the changes brought about by the Primary Education Act of 1923. Th Act provides specially for the representation of backward communities on the School Board.

The result, in the Deccan, Konkan, and Karnatak, has been that in many cases these communities have been over-represented, and the whole power of the School Board has fallen into the hands of one particular caste, and a caste hostile to the advanced classes from which most of the inspecting officers and school masters have been recruited in the past. The first effect was that the Boards generally refused to take over, as Administrative Officers, the Deputy Educational Inspectors who had formerly been responsible for the management of the schools, not so much because they were Government servants as because of their caste. In some cases an incompetent Administrative Officer or Supervisor has been appointed whose chief qualification for the post was his caste.

LARGE NUMBER OF TRANSFERS

"The next step" remarks the Director of Public Instruction "was to make matters less pleasant for the teachers belonging to the advanced communities who by reason of their seniority and efficiency held a number of the better paid posts of headmaster or were in receipt tof allowances for doing postal work. The result in some districts has been an unprecedented number of transfers. To use a homely phrase, the 'bottom dog' is now on top, and success has gone to his head." At present there is much confusion and inefficiency, and communal jealousies might, without exaggeration, be described as the curse of Primary education. These criticisms do not apply to all districts. Whether the School Boards will in time realise that the interests of the schools and the pupils must come first remains to be seen.

Another point to which reference may be made is the tendency to extravagance on the part of some School Boards, especially in regard to the pay and allowances of teachers. The evidence given during the sittings of the Compulsory Education Committee in 1922-23 led one to suppose that the popular impression was that primary teachers were overpaid rather than underpaid, and that the District Local Boards would favour a reduction of expenditure on this account. With some exceptions, the the result has been otherwise. This is largely due to the fact that the primary teachers, who are now well-organised have realised their political power.

It is unfortunate that the passing of the Primary Education Act coincided with the beginning of a period of financial depression in Bombay. It is becoming more and more difficult for Government to provide the funds for the development of Primary Education even to the extent of the grants required towards the schemes prepared by th Local Authorities. At the start these schemes of the District Local Boards were mainly for expansion on a voluntary basis, a not unnatural method of procedure in the present state of public opinion. Government have now decided that at least one-third of the expenditure on any scheme of expansion submitted by District Local Board must be devoted to a scheme of compulsion. In the case of Municipalities no scheme of expansion on a voluntary basis will be considered.

EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

The total number of institutions for girls (Europeans and Indians) increased during the quinquennium from 1,709 to 1,761. The girls under instruction increased from 186,453 to 222,859 or by 19.5 per cent. Of these, 147,257 were in girls' schools and 75,602 in boys' schools.

It is not possible to make any accurate estimate of the full amount spent on the eduction of girls because 33.9 per cent of them are in boys' schools. The expenditure on institutions specially intended for girls has risen from Rs. 38,84,625 to Rs. 53,24,746 i.e. by 27.1 per cent. The amount so spent constitutes 16.0 per cent of the total direct expenditure on education.

There is no recognised College specially reserved for women. But there were 449 women studying in Colleges for men against 258 in the preceding quinquennium. Of these 382 were in Arts Colleges and 67 in Professional Colleges.

The number of Primary schools for girls rose from 1,438 to 1,535, and the number of pupils in them from 104,721 to 133-243. Excluding the number of boys in girls' schools and including the number of girls in boys' schools, the total number of girls comes to 198,604, against 160,449 in 1921-'22, or an increase of 23.8 per cent.

The number of Secondary schools for girls is 87 with 13,531 girls. Of the latter, 2,481 were Europeans, 3,637 Indian Christians, 3,473 Advanced Hindus, 290 Intermediate and Backward Hindus, 232 Muhammadans, 2,962 Parsis, and 456 others.

PORTLAND CEMENT

Complies with the revised (1925) British Standard Specification.

USE IT and SAVE MONEY

"Ganapati" BRAND.

TATA SONS, LTD., Agents, Bombay House, Fort, :: :: :: BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.

THE WEATHER

—:o:—

MONSOON STRONG ALONG WEST COAST AND IN BENGAL

POONA, July 7.

Yesterday's depression over South Bengal persists and has caused locally heavy rain in North Bengal. The monsoon is strong along the west coast and in Bengal, but has weakened in Lower Burma. It is active in Assam, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces and Gujerat. Rainfall is nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Konkan North, Hyderabad, Mysore, and Malabar, and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bihar, the Central Provinces, Gujerat, Bombay Deccan and Madras Deccan. A few falls have occurred in Orissa,

The chief amounts are:—Gwa four inches, Akyab three, Myitkyina one and a half, Tavoy one, Diamond Island and Bassein three-quarters each; Mergui and Rangoon a half, Jalpaiguri and Cox's Bazaar seven, Cherrapunji and Sibsagar four, Darjeeling three, Purnea two, Chittagong one and a half, Tezpur and Bogra one, Dibrugarh and Saugor Island threequarters, Parisal Burdwan, Mymensingh, Dinajpur, Sambalpur and Chaibasa a half Jubbulpore three, Nagpur and Pendra one and a half, Chanda one, Gorakhpur threequarters, Bareilly half, Rajkot one and a half, Bhavanagar one, Kotah and Surat a half, Dras a quarter, Mahabaleshwar. Calicut Cochin and Mercara five, Mangalore two, Ratnagiri one and a half, Bombay, Belgaum and Trivandrum one, Poona and Coimbotore half Parbhani and Mysore a quarter, and Coonor and Kodaikanal three-quarters.

Forecast: Rainfall is likely to decrease in Bihar and Orissa and extend on the North Madras Coast.

Heavy rainfall warning: Moderate to heavy rain is likey to continue in North Bengal and Bihar during the next thirty-six hours.—A. P

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

—:o:—

BOMBAY, July 7

General Remarks:—The monsoon is strong along the west coast and is active in the Central Provinces and Gujarat. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, north Hyderabad, Mysore, and Malabar, and local in the Central Provinces, Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan and the Madras Deccan, while a few falls have occurred in the United Provinces, the Southwest Punjab, east Rajputana, southeast Madras and the north Madras Coast. Skies are overcast in the west of the Peninsula and along the north Madras Coast, moderately to heavily clouded in the rest of the Peninsula, Gujarat, south Rajputana, the central parts of the country and the United Provinces, and practically clear elsewhere. The air is more moist than usual in east Gujarat and southwest of the Peninsula, and drier in the Punjab and upper Sind. Temperatures were below normal in the north Punjab and upper Sind. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 104 degree at Jacobabad.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to decrease in Malabar, and extend in Gujarat and the north Madras Coast.

Rainfall for 24 hours ending at 8 hrs. on the 7th July 1929.

Station	Rainfall
Jodhpur	0.01"
Ajmer	0.03"
Kotha	0.01"
Mount Abu	0.03
Deesa	0.01"
Rajkot	1.55"
Surat	0.63"
Bhavnagar	0.95"
Amraoti	0.04"
Khandwa	0.04"
Hoshangabal	0.06"
Saugor	0.15"
Jubbulpore	3.44"
Nagpur	1.40"
Chanda	1.04"
Ratnagiri	1.32"
Marmugao	0.30"
Poona	0.39"
Mahableshwar	5.30"
Belgaum	0.92"
Nizamabad	0.17"
Bangalore	0.15"
Maugalore	2.23"
Calicut	4.73"
Cochin	4.83"
Trivandrum	1.00"
Coimbatore	0.62"
Masulipatam	0.12"
Colombo	0.54"

BOMBAY.—

Local Rainfall recorded at 8 hrs.

Colaba Observatory Past 24 hours 0.97" Total from 1st June to date 34.06" (9.44" above normal)

St. George's Hospital Past 24 hour 2.20" Total from 1st June to date 45.06"

J. J. Hospital Past 24 hours 1.95" Total from 1st June to date 36.09"

Maximum temperature 87.0 degree (1 degree above normal)

Minimum temperature 76 degree (1 degree below normal)

Remington Portable Competition

1st December, 1928 to 31st May, 1929.

The following is the list of prize winners in the above competition :—

Rs. 1,000.

Mr. RAMA CHANDRA SAKSENA, Head Clerk, Municipal Board, Cawnpore.

Rs. 500.

Mr. M. K. PATHAN, District Court, Dharwar.

Rs. 250.

Mr. D. K. KARTHA, Bombay Port Trust Railway, Bombay.

Rs. 100.

Mr. GANESHARAM MURLIDHAR, Sholapur; Mr. A. J. THIPTHORPE, Station Master, A. B. Railway, Badarpur; Mr. R. S. RAMASAUND AYYANGAR, Inspector, Co-Operative Societies, Tanjore.

Rs. 50.

Mr. G. H. GUGGALI, I.C.S., Kaira (Bombay); Mr. CHARANJIVE NANDA, 58|1, Corporation Street, Calcutta; Mr. VISHNA NATH PRASAD VARMA, Collectorate, Mirzapore, U. P.; Mr. BAKHSHI SINGH SIDHU, P. W. D., Balloki, Punjab; Mr. ESMAIL H. OMER, 31|37, Bhandi Bazar, Bombay.

Rs. 25.

Mr. GURNRAO RAMARAO DESAI, District Court, Dharwar; Mr. I. NARASIMHARAO, Station Master, M. and S. M. Railway, Ellore; Mr. DALIP SINGH, Train Examiner, Samasata Jn.; Mr. BINDESHWARI DAYAL, Sub-Registrar, Gorakhpur, U. P.; Mr. J. D. DAVID, Forest Ranger, Russellkonda, Ganjam; Capt. F. H. R. DAVEY, Dagshai, Simla Hills; Mr. P. VENKATARAMANAN, District Forest Officer, South Salem Divn.; Mr. A. C. D'SAUZA, Cumbarwada, Dadar, Bombay; Mr. T. ABDUL WAHAB, P. W. D, Muscat, Arabia; Mr. VENKATARAMANA AYYAR, Sub-Inspector of Police, Andiyur.

Rs. 15.

Mr. T. S. AULEY SHERON, 26, Free School Street, Calcutta; Mr. G. E. GRANT GOVAN, Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Bombay; Mr. ANATH B. DUTT, P. W. D., Secretary Shillong; Mr. W. D. BACHMAN, P. N. Railway, Khurda Road; Mr. S. G. BHAKTAVATSALU NAIDU, Special Deputy Tahsildar, Salem; Mr. NIDHANSINGH AHLUWALIA, Kunj Road, Abbottabad; Mr. G. PANDURANG RAO, A. T. S., B. B. C. I. Railway, Bombay; Mr. VAMAW V. CHITRA, Accounts Officer, Rajkot; Mr. NALIN CHATTERJI, 35, Justice Chandra Madhab Road, Calcutta; Mr. T. MUDNANEY, General Post Office, Karachi; Mr. G. V. L. THOMPSON, Customs' Quarters, Keamari, Karachi; Mr. R. D. CUTLER, Customs Quarters, Keamari, Karachi; Mr. MOHAMMED ROSHAN DIN KHAN, N. W. Rly., Rawalpindi; Mr. S. S. KRISHNAMURTI, Station Clerk, Kharagpore; Mr. E. A. GOOD, Loco. Quarters, Bilaspore; Miss SUSHILABAI PAGAR, K. E. M. Hospital, Wardha; Mr. C. M. DYCE-REELE, Home Deptt., Govt. of India, Simla; Mr. C. L. JACOBS, B. and N. W. Rly., Gorakhpur, U. P.; Regtl. Sergt. Major A. SHEPHERD, 1st Bn. B. B. and C. I. Rly. Regt., Parel, Bombay; Mr. MAUNG PA, Pleader, Pya, Rangoon; Mr. H. D. LYNCH, Rly. School. Chandausi, U. P.; Mr. ROOP SINHA, Burma Railways, Minbu; Mr. A. HENRY FRASER, "Shanklin" Colpetty, Ceylon; Mr. PROFULLA KUMAR DAS, Dist. Agricultural Officer, Chinsura; Rev. HENRY BALL, 21, Wandby Road, Fort, Bombay; Mr. SUDHIR KUMAR GHOSH, White Cottage, Jalpaiguri; Mr. D. BURDETT, Bombay; Mr. SAMINDRANATH LAW, 13, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta; Mr. J. C. JOHNSON, A. B. Rly., Gauhati, Assam; Mr. H. W. GOTTING, Station Master, Manmad.

MR. SOMNARAYEN'S EVIDENCE

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle,

Sir,—Please to insert in your paper the following in order to avoid misunderstanding in the minds of reade of newspapers with reference to my evidence before the Bombay Riots Inquiry Committee:—

(1) I was invited by the Riots' Inquiry Committee in my individual capacity and not as President of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association.

(2) I referred to the interview in the "Times" by the Ali Brothers and have not spoken about lecture by any body.

(3) I have not said that Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri had paid rupees five hundred per hour for a Surat Band. The laughter was due to my remarks that Razak was at times paid per hour the fee of a good counsel.—Yours etc.

RAJENDRA SOMNARAYEN.

Bombay July 5.

The Traffic Manager, Chittgong, A B Rly wires under date July 6:—Referring to my wire of the 12th June, on and from the 5th July one up and one down passenger shuttle have resumed running up to Hailankandi. From the 8th instant they will run up to Lala Bazar on the Katakhal—Lala Bazar branch of the A. B Railway.—A P.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

THE JUPITER General Insurance Co., Ltd. is your National Concern.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1008.

So it is upto every Mill-owner and Merchant to make the JUPITER GENERAL strong and healthy.

BOMBAY MONDAY JULY 8 1929

HUMILIATING POSITION OF INDIANS IN KENYA

No Residential Rights except as Domestic Servants Europeans

JUDGMENT IN SEGREGATION CASE APPEAL

(Through I. I. C. A.)

MOMBASA, July 6.

Judgment in the segregation case appeal, Mr Abdul Hussein Kaderbhoy, lands and settlement Kenya, was delivered this morning. The presiding Justice Mr. Sheridan and other judges unanimously held that the Commissioner had no power to restrict sales of residential plots to Europeans only, but had power to introduce a condition in the lease that Indians and Africans, except as domestic servants of Europeans, could not reside in the houses erected thereon. The appeal allowed the commanding Commissioner to throw open the sales of residential plots to all communities

The costs of both the courts were granted to the appellant.

On the second point, the appeal to the Privy Council is contemplated. A deputation to India is proceeding. It is understood that Pandit Benarsi Das and Pandit Kundru would be requested to join the deputation. The Kunwar Maharaj Singh and Mr. Sastri's names have been suggested for the London deputation.—Free Press.

INDIA'S HOMAGE TO SUN-YAT-SEN

Rev. Ottama's Speech at China's National Mourning

OUR BONDAGE IS MENACE TO WORLD

NANKING, June 1.

On the occasion of the State Funeral Ceremony of the late Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen, Rev. Ottama representing the Indian National Congress said:—

I feel the Indian National Congress, and for that reason the people of India, has conferred a great honour on me by appointing me to represent them at this solemn ceremony. It is a matter of great pleasure and pride for me to be able to act as a messenger from our people at this great national function of yours. I have been asked to convey the greetings of my countrymen to you and to assure you that Indians, however unfortunate they might be under the present circumstances, have never neglected their duty towards their neighbours.

THE SIMILARITY.

This is not the first time that India has sent her envoy of goodwill and sympathy to you. The relation and contact of my country with that of yours is in no way a new one. Our friendship has continued since days unknown to the history. Before me you have entertained so many Buddhist monks from my country and so many Bhikukas have enjoyed your hospitality in those good old days. And, on account of our close contact, our religion, our civilisation, our ideas and thoughts, even our superstitions have been so much influenced by each other. There is so much of similarity between our two countries not only in religious or cultural world, but even in the political world, however unfortunate and unwelcome the latter fact may be under the present circumstances. Most of our circumstances have been similar and we have worked for our destinies, more or less under similar conditions. In those old days of prosperity we progressed together. When other nations of the world were half savage and in semi-civilised conditions our countries were at the pitch of the civilisation. We made progresses, wonderful progresses, in all walks of life and our countries had the honour of being considered and called the world teachers and our homes were the homes of learning for the whole world. Our countries have made valuable contributions to the world civilisation without reservations and our doors were always wide open to the whole of humanity.

MUTUAL RELATIONS.

The relations between the people of our two countries though as old has always been most friendly and none of us have ever tried to come in the way of the other in any way in spite of our countries being situated so near to each other. Not only that. We have always, like good friends, helped each other in various ways and co-operated in various activities. We have always been moved by the pains and pleasures of each other and have always stood by each other in days of distress, so far as it was possible. It is only in the continuation of our old tradition that even to-day India rejoices if any blessings come to her neighbour China and consoles her in the hour of distress.

HOMAGE TO FRIEND OF THE HELPLESS.

But to mourn the death of Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen, a veteran internationalist, and to pay homage to his departed soul I need not go even to trace the history of our relation. It was only in the fitness of things that the whole of Asia, if not the whole world, did mourn the death of that greatest statesman of your country and it is only so natural that all of us from all parts of the world should assemble here and join you in paying our respect to the great friend of the helpless and oppressed.

THE MEETING IN JAPAN.

Dr. Sun was not the man of China alone. He had at heart the service of all the oppressed people of the world in general and of Asia in particular. He worked to emancipate all oppressed people and to erase injustice, both social and political, from the face of the world. I had the pleasure of meeting him in Japan in 1910 only a year before that great revolt of China; and, I discussed at length with him about the problems of our two countries. It was again in 1915 that one of my countryman Mr. Rash Behari Ghose came to Japan as a refugee. Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen was also in Tokyo at that time, living as an exile under the protection of Mr. Mitsu Toyama, one of the greatest souls of Japan. He came to know about my friend's arrival, met him and offered him every assistance he could. He was always anxious to see India free and independent.

LOSS TO ASIA.

His death was a loss not only to China but to India and to the whole of Asia. India pays her respects to that departed soul of that great leader of humanity and hopes that the Chinese people will follow in the footsteps of the late Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen and strive their utmost to realise his ideals of a free Asia. I am sure you know about his principles and ideals more than I can describe from this platform and let us hope China will not forget them. We Indians are prepared to do all we can to serve your cause, which we consider as our own cause. Our countries have suffered enough under the foreign aggressions and we have no doubt that the end of these miseries with one of us will mean the end of the same with the other and will help in its realisation a great deal. We have full hope that our two sister countries once again free, united, and strong, will make the other oppressed peoples of the world free and happy and bring real peace and happiness to this Continent.

During the last three years you have been busily engaged in fighting the odds which were in your way of uniting your vast country and it is with great relief and satisfaction that your friends find that you have gained your hard-earned and well-deserved success. India, in these years of your trials, has not been able to help you much for the simple and unfortunate reason that she is not free. Not only that. It is with great shame that I have to confess that our Man Power has been occasionally utilised, against our will of course, to suppress your movements for emancipation. We repent our helplessness and I am sure you appreciate it. You must have read in papers how India opposed the action of the British Government in sending Indian troops to China. We held protest meetings all over the country and we were unanimous in our emphatic condemnation. We voted down the expenses for the conveyance and maintenance of troops in China. But all these were of little use, for the supreme power lies in the India Office in London and their agents in India. And our efforts will continue to be rendered useless so long as the people of India are not free masters of their own home. Therefore I say that the dependent India is a menace to the real peace of the whole world and a great obstruction in the way of the real progress of Asia. Her freedom from the present bondage is a necessary corollary to the real peace of the world.

Anyhow, in spite of all these odds you have succeeded and we rejoice at your successes. The Indian National Congress, the greatest national organisation of the people of India, have always resolved encouraging you and have condemned the actions of those who came in your way of success.

CHINA'S RESPONSIBILITY.

It is so unfortunate that your great general could not live to see the result of the fight he started and to take part in the celebrations of the victory you won for him. You have been deprived of his wise guidance rather too early. I have no doubt that you needed his help most at this moment when you have actually started to build up a new China. But you must realise that by his parting from you your responsibilities have grown many-fold and you have to move with all the necessary cares and careful considerations. I am sure that, though Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen is not present amongst us personally, his soul will always guide us and will be with us to help us. He must be watching with great satisfaction the way in which you have continued his work and is trying to bring the whole thing to a happy end. His spirit will always be with you and will help you in the arduous task of reconstruction for how could his soul be indifferent to the cause he loved so much?—Free Press.

DISTANCE RECORD FROM ENGLAND TO CEYLON

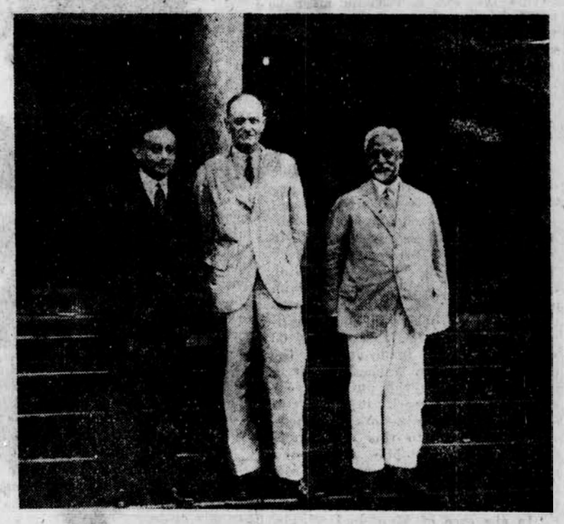
—:o:—

ANOTHER AIR MINISTRY ATTEMPT

LONDON, July 7.

It is reported that Squadron-Leader Jones Williams who in April flew non-stop from Cromwell Aerodrome to Karachi, has been selected for another Air Ministry attempt on a distance record from England to Ceylon in the same machine.—Reuter.

COURT OF INQUIRY



—Counsic & Bros.

Members of Court of Inquiry appointed to inquire into the Textile dispute. From left to right. Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, Mr. Justice Pearson and Mr. Rupchand Bilaram.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S PROTEST

Sir. J. Simon's Supplication to Stay

BALDWIN'S OMINOUS THREAT

A special cable to the "Pioneer" states:—

"Sir John Simon has persuaded Sir Hari Singh Gour, Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan, Mr. M. C. Raja and Dr. Suhrawardy not to issue the statement protesting against Mr. MacDonald's speech. They are still considering their position.

There is a considerable feeling of regret in London that prominent Indian leaders are not present there in view of the fact that the Secretary of State for India has shown great anxiety thoroughly to grapple with the Indian problem.

Mr. Shanmukhan Chetty and Munshi Iswar Saran had a lengthy interview with the Under-Secretary and will shortly be seeing Mr. Wedgwood Benn. Both of them are impressed by the sincerity of the Labour Government.

Indian circles here construe Mr. Baldwin's speech on the Address to the Throne as a threat to Labour in connection with its future policy towards India.

It is understood that during the next few weeks there will be similar friendly discussions."

MOHAN BAGAN'S FINE SOCCER PLAY

—:o:—

INDIAN'S EASY VICTORY OVER EUROPEAN TEAM

ANNUAL CHARITY SOCCER PROCEEDS TO GO TO ASSAM RELIEF FUND

CALCUTTA, July 6.

The annual charity soccer international fixture between teams selected from the Indian and European League Clubs played this afternoon, resulting in an unqualified victory for the Indian team by three clear goals of which two goals were scored by Mona Dutta, Skipper, Mohanbagan Club.

The entire gate money which is expected to be more than Rs. 25,000 goes to the Assam Flood Relief Fund.—Free Press.

CALCUTTA JUTE MILL STRIKERS TO RESUME WORK?

—:o:—

NEGOTIATIONS FOR SETTLEMENT PROCEEDING

CALCUTTA, July 6.

Further enquiries elicited that negotiations are proceeding with the strikers of the Baranagore jute mills. It is expected that the work will be resumed on Monday.—Free Press.

The District Traffic Superintendent Transportation Dept, Lalmonirhat, E. B. Railway wires under the July 6:—Through communication on the Lalmonirhat—Amingaon section was restored at 15 hours today and normal service resumed.—A. P.

LABOURS 'SAFETY FIRST" POLICY

—:o:—

Won't Risk Its Position for India's Sake

MR. ISWAR SARAN'S APPEAL TO HIS COUNTRYMEN

—:o:—

Agitate with Redoubled Vigour

(BY MUNSHI ISWAR SARAN, M.L.A.) LONDON, June 20.

1. *Resolution passed at the Annual Conference of the Labour Party at Blackpool in 1927:*—

"The Conference reaffirms the right of the Indian peoples to full self-Government and self-determination and, therefore, is of opinion that the policy of the British Gover ment should be one of continuous co-operation with the Indan people with the object of establishing India, at the earliest possible moment, and by her own consent, as an equal partner with the other members of the British Commonwealth of Nations".

2. *From Labour and the Nation:*—

"It (the Labour Party) believes in the right of the Indian people to self-Government and self-determination, and the policy of a Labour Government would be one of continuous co-operation with them, with the object of establishing India at the earliest possible moment, and by her consent, as an equal partner with the other members of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

3. *The Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P.*, presiding at the British Commonwealth Labour Conference at London, 2nd July, 1928:

"I hope that, within a period of months rather than years, there will be a new Dominion added to the Commonwealth of our Nations, a Dominion of another race, a Dominion that will find self-respect as an equal within this Commonwealth. I refer to India."

The Labour Party has come into office but not into power. The other parties, if they combine, can defeat the Labour Party on any question. It can continue to remain in office, as long as it is able to prevent the combination of the other two parties against it. It is only natural, that in the circumstances, their policy will be conciliatory, and many things which they might otherwise have done, they will not attempt to do. For their very existence it will be necessary, that their actions should be such, as not to drive the parties into the same camp. Their position is not free from difficulties and this should be frankly recognised. In view of the peculiar position of the present Government, there are not a few who expect a General Election, in less than two years' time. It will be nothing short of a miracle if Mr. MacDonald continues in Office for the full term.

NO INTERFERENCE IN OUR DOMESTICS.

The vast majority of us, in India, make no distinction between one English Party and another. Our experience of the first Labour Government was by no means very happy. Moreover, their acquiescence in the appointment of the Simon Commission, has destroyed the faith of a good many of us, in the Labour Party. It is true that all the English Parties treat India as a purely non-party question. This attitude has its advantages as well as its disadvantages. In this connection, I am reminded of an offer of help, made by an Indian politician to an English Parliamentary candidate, and the reply which he received. The Englishman frankly said, that they did not want Indians to interfere in their domestic politics. Very little indeed was heard about India during the election, and since the formation of the present Government all that is said is that the problem of India will demand serious consideration and that the Labour Party in its endeavour to tackle it, will need the sympathy of all parties in Parliament. On account of the appointment of the Simon Commission, it is held in this country, that the Indian question will demand a solution after the report is out. Beyond this there are only a few who both about the future of India.

APATHY AND IGNORANCE

I admit the apathy. I also admit the ignorance. I do not expect the Labour Party as a party to agree to self-government without tremendous effort and sacrifice on our part. Fully realise, that the success of our cause will depend on the strength of our movement in India itself. At the same time, however, I must confess, that there is in the rank and file of the Labour Party an attitude of friendliness towards India. The average Labourite is not provoked at the suggestion of India becoming free. The explanation of their outlook is very simple. They themselves are fighting for the recognition of their own position, and for the realisation of their own ideals, and it is obvious, that those who are engaged in a struggle themselves, generally feel sympathetic towards those who are more or less in a similar position. I have addressed Labour meetings, and have found the atmosphere in these meetings quite friendly. Yet, I do not forget, that the friendliness of a Labour audience cannot be very effective, immediately in the task that we have in front of us. But, at the same time, it will be unfair not to observe the trend of their thought and feeling.

WON'T RISK POSITION FOR INDIA.

To be perfectly frank, the Labour Party will not risk its own position for the sake of India. Let there be no mistake about it. At the same time, if they find that without doing any damage to their own interests, in this country, they can help India, they may be expected to adopt a friendly attitude. I will not put it higher than that. If I am right so far, then it follows, that we shall make a great mistake in antagonising the Labour Party, and in increasing its difficulties. I wonder if many people in my country are aware, that anything said against the Labour Party is cabled to this country, by the obliging correspondents of British newspapers. The sensitive amongst the Labour Party feel somewhat hurt, by what they consider to be our unfriendly attitude, and I submit that we should avoid, as far as possible, causing them any offence. To hurt is easy, but at this stage, it is conciliation that we need. I sincerely hope that we shall not antagonise the Labour Party, and give them a chance of saying, that we suspect

(Continued in column 5.)

(Continued from column 7).

ted their motives and questioned their *bona fides*. It will be poor tactics. If they extend the hand of comradeship we should willingly grasp it. To reject it will be tremendous folly.

FACTS ARE FACTS.

Let us look facts in the face. The Simon Commission has been appointed with the approval of Mr. MacDonald. We do deplore his attitude, but it will be folly to forget its consequences. Having agreed to the formation of the Simon Commission, Mr. MacDonald cannot dismiss it, even if he should so wish. The Simon Commission must submit its report, and through the proper channels must come up before Parliament. At this stage it is rather difficult for them to do anything, as they might be regarded as interfering with the work of the Simon Commission. The fact that they are allowing the Simon Commission to go on, is in my humble opinion, no indication of their unfriendliness towards India. Unfortunately they are comitted to it, and they cannot by any means escape the consequences of their own committment. Of course, there are ways of co-operating with us, and I venture to hope that they will try to discover some means of meeting us.

NEED FOR STRENGTH AND RESTRAINT.

What then should be our position? We should carry on our agitation in India with redoubled vigour and enthusiasm, and should look to our ownselves for the success of our cause. At the same time, we should try as far as it may be possible, not to antagonise the Labour Party. An indiscreet statement, a hasty action or an angry word, all these hinder but do not help. They appeal to the thoughtless but prove to be exceedingly harmful in the long run. Strength combined with restraint is what is needed, and I for one, have no doubt, that our cause is going to triumph because it is just and right.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building Old Custom House Road, Bombay.